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The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

At Top of Austrian Triangle

Morocco Again Troubles Map

Factions Arming in France

To Trade or Not to Trade?

Bill Presented for New Deal

Geneva Plans Unique Library

WHO is at the top of the triangle? The answer to this conundrum must remain tantalizingly hypothetical. It depends which way up is the triangle. At present Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss is at the apex in Austria, but it is generally assumed that the Vice-Chancellor, Maj. Emil Fey, is a more energetic member of the triumvirate, and that Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, with his Heimwehr, alone makes possible the official existence of the diminutive Chancellor. You cannot have an apex unless you have a base, and the base in this matter is a well-equipped, solidly organized private army wielded by the Austrian aristocrat.

* * *

¶ And now the leader of the February attack with machine guns on the apartment houses of the Socialists in Vienna has told a Monitor correspondent of his aims. He looks forward 20 years—which is farther than most men in public affairs dare to look; and he sees a nice, kindly, patriarchal state, with burnsides like those of Emperor Franz Joseph. Prince Otto? He can come back to live. But he must wait till his whiskers grow to qualify as King. Of course the corporative state will be democratic—that word has been stretched and stretched until it will cover any conceivable régime.

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¶ In the history of the French Republic and the German Empire (both of them were founded after 1870) the name of Morocco repeats itself like a leit-motif. Bismarck was glad to direct the attention of the French to Africa, as a derivative. But William II grew jealous of France's success. Now it's reported that France is engaged once more in cleaning up a native insurrection, and that Spain is helping. It's likewise reported that Germany is (unofficially, of course) helping the rebels by sending arms. Like giving a loaded revolver to a child to play with. And the name of the gun-running ship is said to be—acme of inaptness—Optimist!

* * *

¶ If the Germans were politically astute they would not bother about Morocco—they would sell arms to Paris and other French towns. Perhaps they have, for there is always, in all countries, an eagerness to turn an honest (and even dishonest) penny; and a short time ago German gas masks were being supplied at bargain prices to the French! Certainly the unrest in France has not been allayed, and weapons are being secretly accumulated for a coming civil struggle. The authorities are searching for illicit arsenals. "Too late!" ironically cries a Paris editor. That is the way of editors. They know the authorities.

* * *

¶ To trade or not to trade?—that is the question. Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co. astonished the commission of inquiry sitting at Chicago by plumping for national self-sufficiency. Exports don't matter. Everybody (almost) can make everything (almost) everywhere (almost). Certainly different standards of living in various countries make international dealings more difficult. Yet Silas Strawn voices the general view in: "Abandonment or reduction of foreign trade would prolong the present depression and lower the living standard." It may be safely taken that foreign orders will not be refused when received—not even by General Wood's firm.

* * *

¶ If you are on the receiving end of the New Deal it may not be important to know who will provide all the expenses. It's just a thrilling item of news that the Administration will run up a deficit of five to seven billion dollars. But probably you're on the paying end. Most people are. There's a little bill of $300,000,000 now before the Senate. There'll be others. Keep cheerful. . . . Meanwhile President Roosevelt is prolonging his cruise, for he has strenuous days ahead. And the famous Gridiron dinner—newspaper men's annual opportunity to be themselves—is postponed to enable the President to be honored guest and unspared target of the scribes' satirical shafts.

* * *

¶ Geneva is to have the most comprehensive international library. Thanks to John D. Rockefeller Jr. It will be attached to the League in a physical sense. But it will be autonomous. There you will find all treaties, pacts, protocols, avenants, and other diplomatic documents of which the world has heard so much since the war. Likewise all government publications in all languages. Similarly all printed books on international subjects. Admirable. But I cannot bring myself, as a colleague does, to describe such a library as a "joy" to the scholar. Hardly the mot juste.

Reich-Vatican Rift Indicated By Easter Note

Pope Lauds Courage of German Youths Who Resist 'Heathenism'

Exchange of Messages

Church Dignitaries Outspoken in Condemning Philosophy of National Socialists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 3—Continued estrangement between the Reich and the Vatican is clearly indicated in the outspoken Easter message to Roman Catholic Youth Associations of Germany, in which the Pope lauds the "courage of religious conviction" with which the youth associations are resisting the "alluring appeals" and "pressure for a new view of life leading away from Christianity and back to heathenism."

The letter is addressed to the general president of the youth associations, Monsignor Klens of Düsseldorf, and is printed in the Kölnische Volkszeitung, leading Roman Catholic newspaper in the Rhineland. It has not been published in Berlin.

The Pope's communication follows a number of personal and other communications passing between Berlin and the Vatican, including outspoken utterances of Roman Catholic dignitaries against National Socialist philosophy with counter replies from the German press which were obviously inspired from influential quarters.

Points of Difference Remain

The fact that Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio at Berlin, recently returned from the Vatican, that Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen is there now, and that a special representative of the Ministry of the Interior concerned with the concordat has for some months past practically passed all his time between Berlin and the Vatican indicate that signing of the concordat July 20 last by no means settled all the important points of difference.

The concordat while settling all theoretical questions left a number of issues for decision by mutual agreement between the German Episcopate and the Third Reich at a later date. Among these was a question concerning the future control of all church organizations which, according to Article 31 of the concordat, are divided into organizations exclusively religious and serving purely ecclesiastical and charitable purposes, and others which include social and professional activities.

The German state readily admits the former to be purely a church affair, but the latter, which includes Roman Catholic youth organizations of a very varied sort, wishes to incorporate within Hitler Youth, namely, the official National Socialist youth organization.

Membership of 365,000

Prolonged but unsuccessful negotiations on this issue have failed because Roman Catholic authorities wish to retain complete control of their own youth organizations so far as religious and cultural education is concerned. According to one report, there exist 6100 Roman Catholic societies in Germany with 365,000 members, two-thirds being between 14 and 21 years and 120,400 above that age. In addition, there are about 106,000 under 14 in "Jungschar" organizations.

In their enthusiasm for Gleichshaltung, or uniformity to the ideal of National Socialism of all youth within the ranks of the Hitler Youth Movement, many National Socialist leaders wish to sweep all youth organizations into one fold with special concentration upon educating these youth in ideals of the Third Reich. But strong church opposition has hitherto prevented this as far as Roman Catholics are concerned.

Last Door Closes For Insull to Evade Extradition to U. S.

ISTANBUL, Turk., April 3 (AP)—The last door to the possible escape of Samuel Insull from extradition to the United States was slammed shut today.

The fugitive was refused the right of appeal from the decision of the Third Penal Tribunal upon which the Turkish Cabinet's decision to extradite him was based. Thus it was determined definitely that he must remain here until he is transferred to the custody of United States Government agents.

Turkey considers the Insull case closed. After authorities had said Insull would be denied the right of appeal, the court of cassation made it final by definitely ruling against any new move.

U. S. Sends Thanks to Turkey

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The State Department today instructed Mr. Robert P. Skinner, American Ambassador at Ankara, to convey to the Turkish Government the American Government's appreciation of Turkey's prompt action in arresting and extraditing Samuel Insull.

United Scottish Clans Drill

BROOKLYN, April 3 (AP)—Fifteen hundred members of the United Scottish Clans Saturday night attended the order's annual degree drill, after which trophies were awarded the three winning groups by Mr. Duncan McInnes, Royal Chief of the order.

Greater Austrian Democracy, With Common Good as Goal, Hope of Heimwehr Commander

Starhemberg Looks Ahead Twenty Years to Real Corporative State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg spoke in the moderated manner of the Viennese. He wore no uniform. Only a silver device upon his tweed lapel—two rifles crossed beneath a steel helmet—marked him for the commander of the Heimatschutz, the Fascist "private army" of Austria upon whose bayonets much of the power of the present Dollfuss Government depends.

A few weeks before, there had been civil war in Austria. Heimatschutz soldiers, to the accompaniment of the cannonading of government troops, had put down a Socialist "revolt." The full story of that February interlude must, perhaps, await the objective verdict of history. There is proof that the Austrian Social-Democrats were well armed. There is talk that, outbreak or no, the Austrian Government intended to eventually make a clean sweep of the Socialists. There is vague talk of official Italian enthusiasm for the "strong course" taken by the Austrian Government.

Be these things as they may, upon one point a half-hour's conversation with Prince von Starhemberg leaves no doubt at all. The Fascist chieftain has definite ideas upon the type of Austria he intends to build. His ideas run 20 years ahead. And if they succeed, Austria again will return to a patriarchal state in many respects like that over which Emperor Franz Joseph ruled.

Whether this reform will be accompanied by the return of the Archduke Otto, Hapsburg pretender, to Austria is a question that draws an interesting answer from the Heimwehr leader.

"I feel that Otto will soon be allowed to return to Austria," he declared. "But this does not necessarily have any connection with the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Austrian Fascist

Keystone — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince von Starhemberg

He Is One of the Triumvirate Now Ruling Austria; and Is Expressing Constructive Plans for the Future.

Federal Grabbing Of Land Brings Big Change to Ozarks

Whole Villages Wiped Out and People Left to Shift for Selves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—What is to become of the rural trading communities when good roads and the federal land-buying program are complete?

Villages are now being wiped out by wholesale purchase of cut-over timber lands by the Federal Government. These lands are being converted into parks, game and forest preserves.

In many localities literally scores of government agents are classifying submarginal acreage to retire it from private use. Many Ozark farmers have either sold out, are now negotiating with the government agents or have quit farming with the expectation that their land will be purchased.

These Ozark farmers are going to reside in the villages and larger towns of the hill country, while the crossroads stores and rural schoolhouse and church locations are to be entirely eliminated from the countryside picture. One after another these localities are closing up, and outside of a few game wardens, line riders and fire protection crews maintained by the Government, the backwoods will be entirely depopulated.

Not to Say Elsewhere

Of course, this does not apply to the entire Ozarks region; but only to where lands are to be cheaply acquired and where the Government is putting into effect its forestry plans. In certain other sections of the hill country, notably McDonald, Stone and Taney Counties, federal appraisers are not meeting with a warm reception. It is not because these counties are more prosperous or the land more fertile, but because the natives here are of the born, bred and brought up with the country type.

Some hill folk do not care to move elsewhere and this peculiarly applies to the Shepherd of the Hills region. Here live families whose great-great grandparents came into the Ozarks from the Carolina and Tennessee mountains at the turn of the last century, and who are entirely satisfied with what they term a "cornbread living."

Government men are classifying these acres and say that sooner or later the lands are to be taken over, even if condemnation is necessary.

About 500,000 acres of cut-over land to be turned back into forestry preserves have already been bought by the Federal Government in the Ozarks region, and it is said that 1,500,000 acres will be purchased.

Other Plan Offered

An effort is being made in certain Ozark localities to adopt private subsistence homestead colony plans such as instituted by the Government.

If all of the hill land in the Ozarks, amounting to some 15,000,000 acres, would be taken over by the Government and retired from production it would still be possible to support the present population from the slight proportion of level valley land.

But what are the people who have owned these rolling hills, whose sires and grandsires owned them, going to do? Move into town, raise a few chickens, use up the little sum they received from their homestead, maybe whittle and trade a horse now and then? But good roads have all but wiped out the horse, and now comes Uncle Sam taking the hillside farmer out of the Ozark picture. It will be a different country in a few years.

Move to Unionism Is Making Record In Massachusetts

A. F. of L. Favored and Vote Seems to Be Against Company Units

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Labor in Massachusetts, as in the rest of the nation, is finding its voice. If it still is a "commodity," as Adam Smith insisted many years ago, it is at least becoming an articulate commodity . . . something to be reckoned with more and more in business and industry.

Under President Roosevelt's recovery program wage earners have joined forces as never before in demanding recognition of their rights.

"Why," declares Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor," they come in here every day pleading to be organized. It's more than we can take care of."

The line of workers waiting to join the A. F. of L. or independent unions has grown so long that the State Department of Labor and Industries is a month behind in tabulating the figures.

The sudden voluntary movement of workers into union ranks tells better than any figures the story of the development of organized labor during the past year. Under the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Nation-Wide 'Power Trust' Inquiry Looms

Real Investigation Certain in New York Despite Politicians

TVA Also Target

Federal Commission Convinced of Concentrated Effort to Hurt NRA Project

An aroused public brings nearer a sweeping, national investigation of the so-called "Power Trust," as efforts to mire the inquiry in New York fail.

New revelations come daily from Washington, through the Federal Trade Commission. Today that body tells of efforts to set at naught the great Tennessee Valley experiment and to combat municipal ownership.

Nothing that has happened in a quarter century has equaled the dramatic effect of the same commission's disclosures linking State Senator Thayer of New York with the legislative interests of a powerful New York public service corporation.

Leaders of the two major political parties at Albany are swinging into line to have a joint investigation of the charges against Mr. Thayer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3—Legislative investigation of the "Power Trust" lobby in Albany and the alleged services of State Senator Warren T. Thayer, north woods Republican, to these interests, appeared to be bogged as the Senate and Assembly met today.

Although resolutions were filed in both houses last night looking toward an inquiry into the legislative effects of the utilities lobby, their organization, operations and practices, it developed today that these resolutions were not identical—ignoring a parliamentary requirement that a joint legislative investigation must be launched by identic resolutions by both houses. Parliamentary experts declared that even should the Senate and Assembly, respectively, pass the resolutions now before them no such investigation as has been demanded by public opinion, by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and by Republican State Chairman W. Kingsland Macy could result. This caused obvious disappointment in administration quarters that the Democratic majority in the Senate and the Republican control in the Assembly blocked the introduction of identical resolutions which were ready for submission.

This action by the Old Guard leaders of both parties was responsible for charges today that an understanding had been reached before last night's dramatic session by the forces in control in both branches to prevent the kind of an investigation Mr. Macy has been after since last December and for which Governor Lehman now has come out unequivocally.

Trying to Fix It Up

So strong has the repercussion been that when this was written legislative leaders were in conference discussing the introduction in the Senate of a resolution which would be identical with that introduced in the Assembly last night, thus making for concurrent action.

The inquiry resolution placed before the Senate is by Senator Thayer himself and calls for an investiga-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

'Stocks' Revived in New England To Let Public Know Culprits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON, Mass., April 3 — They are reviving a salty old New England custom in this town. Stocks are being put into use by the town fathers once more. And, just because they are not of wood and do not stand in the town square to exhibit the culprit to his townsmen, they are "stocks" nevertheless.

It is simply that the form of the stocks has been changed to fit the times. Instead of putting a yoke of wood around the neck or putting the hands into oaken fetters the town fathers are posting names before the gaze of the public.

In all places where liquor is sold a list of the town drunkards are posted. There were eight such names the first of this week posted under the law so that the proprietors of all places where liquor is sold shall know these eight are very definitely not customers.

Disclaim Bigotry

The town selectmen declare that they are not strait-laced, are not narrow and bigoted. They are simply determined that they are going to do their part in wiping out drunkenness. And, what they consider as even more important, they are not going to see funds of town and state which have been handed out for welfare go into the bar or the liquor store.

There have been cases, they state, where families have applied for welfare relief while at the same time the head of the family was finding money to buy alcoholic beverages. There were other cases where CWA funds were being spent for liquor.

Eight Names So Far

This, they declare emphatically, must stop. They have posted eight names on the public lists. They will surely post more if there are more to post.

So it is a case of drunkards beware! The town is determined that they shall not be free to buy alcohol and continue to offend the sober citizens. And the fellow with the FERA pay envelope or who is drawing town relief had better take it straight home to his family. If he doesn't the stocks are waiting for him. The physical discomfort may not be as great. But they are working, and the town expects as great results as if they were hewn out of oak.

France Asks Spain to Bar Munitions Alleged on Way to Moroccan Rebels

Big Force of Tribesmen Said to Have Fled to Ifni

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—Spanish authorities were asked by France to guard against the landing of a shipload of munitions in Morocco, supposedly en route from Rotterdam.

Spain was notified because, while the French have announced that the 25-year pacification of Morocco has just been completed, 150,000 rebels have taken refuge in the Spanish territory of Ifni and the Rio De Oro.

Ifni was ceded to Spain by Morocco in 1860. It occupies a coastal strip of French Morocco approximately 60 miles long and 15 miles deep. It contains several small harbors and villages. The whole territory covers less than 1000 square miles. The population numbers 20,000. The chief industries are fishing and cultivation of dates and garden produce. The boundaries were defined by a Franco-Spanish agreement in 1912. Spain's occupation is wholly nominal.

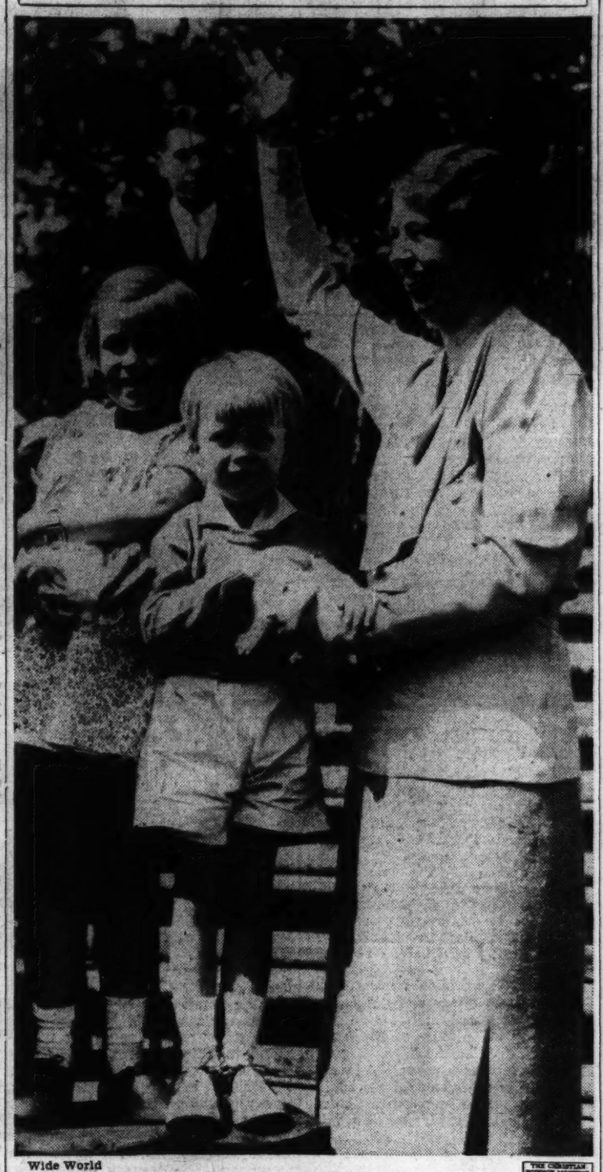
Moors Active

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Search for Gun-Runner

Map Shows Position of Ifni in Spanish Morocco, Where Rebels Are Said to Have Taken Refuge.

'Gram' Had a Good Time, Too



Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Roosevelt, 'Buzzie' and 'Sistie' at Egg Rolling

'Sistie' Laughed at 'Buzzie' To See Sweater Emit Rabbits

President's Grandson Didn't Know What to Make of Such Things, and Then Magician Took an Egg Out of His Mouth at Egg Rolling

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—"Buzzie" Dall, the President's grandson, was the hero of the Easter egg rolling fête on the White House grounds for the thousands of youngsters who gathered there from 8 a. m. till late afternoon yesterday, with "Sistie" running a close second.

"Buzzie" didn't know whether he liked it much when a magician pulled two white rabbits out of his sweater—one for "Sistie" and one for him—and then an Easter egg out of his mouth, but the onlooking crowd enjoyed it immensely. He kept the rabbits to put in the hutch over by the dog kennels. When his grandmother took him inside a fenced-off place where a man had a wagon-load of moving wild animals, he didn't like it at all until she assured him they weren't real and they must thank the "movie" man who brought them.

Last year "Buzzie" was only old enough to sit on a big chair on the south portico and wave to the crowds below, but this year he went along with "Sistie" and his mother and grandmother through the crowds to watch the children playing with their brightly colored Easter eggs and rabbits while the fountains played and the Marine Band burst into "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Most of the morning "Sistie" and "Buzzie" played on the south portico with two stuffed bunnies on whose apron pocket was embroidered "I am Scamper" and a large basket of colored eggs. They told their mother they would rather be out with the crowd. "Sistie" was especially concerned over a little girl whom she heard had become separated from her parents in the crowd. In spite of missing front teeth she smiled broadly when her picture was taken and comforted "Buzzie" about the rabbits that came out of his sweater.

Twice during the day Mrs. Roosevelt spoke into a microphone for the benefit of those not able to be in Washington. "I hope you are having as beautiful a day as we are," she said. "We hope the children the country over may have as happy a time as those gathered on the White House lawn. My husband is not here but he wishes you the happiest kind of a time, too."

Thirty or so youngsters are to gather at the White House for an Easter egg hunt at which "Sistie" and "Buzzie" will be hosts. Last night they had a party too when "Jackie" Greenway, son of Mrs. Roosevelt's long-time friend, Representative Isabella Greenway, came for an early dinner and there was a bunny with a cart on the table and a huge Easter egg which opened to disclose all sorts of things within.

A sun warm enough to melt chocolate eggs and bunnies made the day one of the best Washington has had for its annual frolic in years.

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Things Present

Organic chemistry, according to a Columbia University professor, promises a short cut to the evolution of the "superman." The first editorial, which is recommended for a thoughtful reading, sees more hope for the race if the God-made man is the model, than if a man-made superman is the goal.

Housewives who wish to cut down next winter's heating bill—and, incidentally, keep the home cooler this summer—will do well to read "Insulation Spells Economy," on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

Another four-column layout of pictures from the Monitor Camera Club album brightens the Daily Feature Page.

The "Home Kindergarten" series today offers some hints on what to do for the young pupils when the seeds are sprouting. Progress in Education Page.

And Things to Come

Bliss Knapp writes for tomorrow's Magazine Section one of the most helpful articles the section has received; its subject is "Weeding Crime from the Garden of Youth." The statement that "anything man can rationally imagine he can do in the ethereal realm of radio will probably be an actual accomplishment some day," is given the color of truth in another interesting article, "Infant Radio Outgrows Its Swaddling Clothes," by the editor of Broadcasting.

Wednesday brings the Women's Page another adventure with Mr. Scroggins, and more Facts About the Bible.

Tax Bill Says Who Will Pay For New Deal

The Public—That's the Answer, as Rising Cost From Now On Will Show

Senate Yet to Act

$715,000,000 Added Revenue Over Current Year Calls for Heavy Imposts

By Richard L. Strout
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3 — The $330,000,000 tax bill—now the pending business before the Senate—gives the first concrete answer to the question, "Who is going to pay for the New Deal?"

And the answer is, so far as the American citizen is concerned, an unmistakable—"You are."

On the whole, there is comparatively little to debate in the new tax bill. Most of the details are orthodox; most of the proposals are cut and dried; there are only one or two minor new taxes and the increased revenues are to be raised by extending taxes already in existence. There is, of course, controversy over the La Follette proposals to make the bill more of an instrumentality for the redistribution of wealth, but these amendments are not expected to make much headway at the present time.

But in the broader picture, and for the longer view, the new tax bill is deeply significant. It comes at the end of the first year of the Administration's campaign to spend its way back to good times. In the new year the Administration has set as its budgetary goal the establishment of total one-year deficit of $7,000,000,000.

Deficit Once Inconceivable

A deficit of that amount in one year would have left Americans of five, four, three or even two years ago simply incredulous. They could not have believed it. Indeed, the deficit goal set up by Mr. Roosevelt is actually of such heroic size that even with his best efforts at distributing federal funds through new and ingenious instrumentalities there is small probability that it will be reached.

The Government has found it simply impossible to spend money that fast. Try as the Administration may, at the end of the year the total is not likely to be much above $5,000,000,000, which nevertheless will be nearly the biggest, if not the biggest, one year's deficit of any country in history.

Naturally enough, a good many people have wondered where all this money was coming from. The answer is now fairly plain. The people who have been wondering are the ones who are going to pay for it. They, and their friends and neighbors who may not have given the matter a thought—and their descendants.

The pending tax bill, in brief, gives the first faint premonition of the financial story that is likely to be the order of the day for a good many years to come as continuing installments of the recovery bill are handed to the taxpayers, much like the installment payments on a new washing machine for a private family.

Make-Up of the Increase

Touching only the high spots of the taxation problem of the coming fiscal year, which begins next July 1, the Government really expects to increase revenue by $715,000,000 over the estimated total of the current year. This increase will be made up of the following three items.

1. $330,000,000 from pending tax bill.
2. $145,000,000 from enlarged processing taxes.
3. $240,000,000 from better business, boosting old taxes.

United States taxes already have started to mount, although part of the increased collections come in the most agreeable way possible, from expanding business. The amount that it is hoped to take from the taxpayer's pocket next year, beginning July 1, will be $1,895,000,000 greater than the taxes collected in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1933.

The tax bill now before the Senate, however, is only a mild foretaste of what is to come next year under preliminary administration plans for bringing the budget into some kind of balance. There is a natural hesitancy in Congress to raise taxes before an election.

Where Politics Enters

When the pending bill came from the House it provided $70,000,000 less in revenue than the Senate Finance Committee now proposes; possibly because every member of the House faces an election next fall, whereas only one-third of the Senate membership faces such a contest and its courage is proportionately higher. When Congress reassembles next January it will have the advantage, under the Norris Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution, of not seeing another election for a long 21 months. It is at that time that the first real "recovery" tax bill will be written.

Coupled with prospects of increasing taxes goes the corollary project of using these big new imposts as a primary method of redistributing wealth. This plan is not an essential part of the New Deal, but the natural effort in Congress is for a sliding scale of taxes on the men or corporations of larger income, together with bigger estate taxes, while dealing fairly leniently with "earned" incomes.

As taxation grows heavier, the popular pressure expressed in the formula "Soak the rich" is bound to increase.

Pull of Caribbean Leaves White House Without Dynamo; Political Atmosphere Calmed

President Answers Call of Trade Recoverists to 'Let Us Alone' by Going Fishing, One of His Best Tactical Gestures

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—The capital fully understands how the pull of the Caribbean is keeping President Roosevelt in its grip for another week. But things go along quietly and smoothly in his absence. Indeed, politically it has proved to be a shrewd and well-timed stroke.

For, with no dynamo in the White House, congressional leaders are thrown on their own resources, and are laboriously and calmly hammering out compromises on controversial legislation. To assist in the production of such an atmosphere by going blithely off to Caribbean bays turns out to be one of the neatest tactical gestures of the President to date.

Not only was this lull just what Congress needed to get work done, but it was apparently the pause which national recovery required. This atmosphere of tranquillity, without violent political dispute or action, seems to be just the sort of greenhouse calm in which industrial recovery can grow and perhaps luxuriate. "Let us alone!" has been the plea for months. The President hears, and goes fishing!

* *

Easier on Wall Street? Numerous important compromises are on the anvil. Chief is the stock exchange regulation bill. Text of an alternative measure submitted by the stock exchanges of the country was before the House Committee today. Members of the Senate Committee were hurrying back to Washington for critical sessions.

Impression was that a new stage of compromise had been reached. Although both Senate and House chairmen denied that sweeping changes were likely, some well-informed circles felt that a general easing of the bill, together with similar relaxation of last session's securities bill, was in prospect.

In any case, a compromise on the three proposals for getting credit direct to industry was far advanced. The Federal Reserve System's project for 12 intermediate credit banks in the 12 Federal Reserve cities was being wed to Senator Carter Glass's proposal for keeping the lending in the hands of the system itself. Gov. Eugene R. Black of the Federal Reserve Board proposed the 12 quasi-independent banks. Senator Glass, who fathered the Federal Reserve System, would have allocated the direct lending powers to the member banks themselves. As a compromise, it is proposed to make the 12 regional banks affiliates of the parent Federal Reserve System. This seems to satisfy everybody. The third project, the plan of Chairman Jesse H. Jones for giving RFC power to lend direct to industry, marks time. Its passage is considered doubtful.

* *

Obliging Gridironers: While, in the quiescent mood of a Roosevelt-less Washington these important legislative compromises were being evolved, the famous Girdiron Club was being congratulated for having made the President's extended holiday possible. He was scheduled to attend their dinner next Saturday—the semi-annual newspaper men's gathering which has become national institution. For nearly 15 years every President has attended practically every dinner. Should President Roosevelt miss one, it would be one of his most striking breaks with tradition!

But the club put its dinner off a week and the Nourmahal headed farther south.

* *

What of Insull: The President's extended holiday did not solve the State Department's quandary about getting his signature on a warrant for the return of Mr. Samuel Insull Sr. To fly a warrant to the Nourmahal and back would take time, when time is short.

As a remedy it was ingenuously suggested that President Roosevelt should step ashore at Nassau, where he would be on foreign soil, and during the moment he reposed there Mr. John N. Garner could sign the warrant.

Or, said an unofficial adviser, waxing increasingly ingenuous, President Roosevelt could step upon the British-owned dinghy of his Bahaman guide. "Yes?" said a sarcastic critic of all these plans, "And how far from the Nourmahal would the President have to swim before 'Jack' Garner could sign the warrant?"

* *

Labor: Blows at a Federation of Labor domination in the American labor field quickened. Dean Wallace B. Donham of the Harvard Business School launched a broadside against the Wagner labor disputes bill before the Senate Labor Committee, while the NRA sensed industry's resistance stiffening as it continued to throw higher wages into the fray.

The bill as originally drafted would have virtually guaranteed control of American labor to the old-line federated labor organizations. It has since been modified to recognize the validity of company unions in some forms. But inquiry backed by President Roosevelt's automobile strike settlement outlawing coercion by labor organizations as well as employees is for the first time beginning to check the American Federation of Labor's early advance under the NRA. With this change in the picture as a background, industry is now fighting hard against the Wagner bill, with apparently an excellent chance of defeating it, even in revised form.

Dean Donham favors federal labor laws governing wages, hours and abusive conditions of employment, but the Wagner bill he denounced as "a danger to all moderate movement in this country." "European experience," he said, "gives every reason to believe that too much power placed in the hands of labor groups without slow educational processes which fit it to exercise these responsibilities, subjects the country to the dangers of tyranny, or drastic conflicts between leaders and followers and with other social groups. It is a step in the direction of making a revolution easy."

* *

Army and Air Mail: Administration forces turned opposition to the new temporary private air-mail contracts to its own advantage by using it as an argument for speedy passage of permanent new legislation. With Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the House committee which is drafting the new legislation, attacking the temporary air-mail bids as "illegal," the Post Office Department quietly let it be known that if the new law is speedily enacted the interim contracts will be abandoned.

Postmaster-General Farley's office indicated it was considering using the army to fly the mails continuously until the new law goes into effect, instead of going through a temporary three-month period. Congressional objection to the latter plan is on the theory that the companies which obtain the three-month contracts will inevitbly obtain the permanent ones also. Mr. Kelly also charges that this proposed action was to have been taken under an act dating back to 1874, which was intended to apply to wagon routes.

Simultaneously Republican leaders abandoned a senatorial investigation into stock transactions just prior to the cancellation of the contracts, by which they hoped to provide the market cleanups. Reason given was that to continue the inquiry would cost $100,000. But so far nothing has been uncovered to prove the suspicion that a "leak" of the impending cancellations enabled those "in the know" to clean up several fortunes out of the impending action.

* *

Debts: Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had a much needed specialist on international debts and finance working for him and President Roosevelt has discharged a political debt. The two facts resulted from the appointment of Mr. Thomas Hewes as special assistant to Mr. Hull.

When Mr. Hewes was stripped of his responsibilities in the Treasury Department last December by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., then acting Secretary, and shortly after resigned his position as Assistant Secretary, President Roosevelt expressed the hope that he would soon be back in government service again. He had been a political appointment to the Treasury post in the beginning and was edged out in the general reshuffle which attended Mr. Morgenthau's accession to the second highest Cabinet position after the resignation of Mr. William H. Woodin.

The State Department had felt the need of an experienced specialist in debt matters since taking over negotiations on these subjects from the Treasury. It was well staffed with economists and general financial experts, but not debt specialists. Mr. Hewes's appointment fills this gap and at the same time fulfills Mr. Roosevelt's promise.

* *

Telegraph: Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Department of Labor's aggressive children's bureau, injected the child labor angle into a bitter code fight between the two great telegraph companies, Western Union and Postal.

The two companies came to grips yesterday over the code. Western Union was thoroughly satisfied with existing conditions and didn't want a code. Postal resents Western Union's exclusive contracts with railroads and hotels and demanded these practices be abolished in a code. But nothing was said about child labor, until Miss Abbott demanded today a minimum age of 16 years for messenger boys. She said there were 4000 telegraph messenger boys under 16 now. Perhaps the old rivals can get together on at least this one point.

* *

Money: While the dollar was dropping to its lowest recent point in foreign exchanges, government income reached a three-year high! The paradox is explained in terms of "the strength of foreign exchange" with the franc and the pound both soaring.

But the American Government's position was none the less promising. March revenues totaled $420,103,481, or the highest since June, 1931. And expenditures showed a slight decrease from even February and were well under January. Spending in March amounted to $610,232,937, as against $635,321,856 in February, and $980.579,086 in January.

At this rate, President Roosevelt slips farther and farther behind the $7,000,000,000 deficit he predicted for the year ending June 30. So far, on March 31, his deficit this fiscal year was $2,542,299,695.28. This is only slightly above last year's deficit of $2,254,828,415.66. That means that in April, May and June—to keep his warned $7,000,000,000 deficit—the President must run behind $4,500,000,000, or a billon and three-quarters in the red a month! In the two recent months his monthly deficit has scarcely been over $200,000,000. All of which seems to indicate that the $7,000,000,000 deficit will be far from reached.

* *

Trade Complexities: Wheels within the wheels of the Administration's new trade policy baffle the layman. First, the United States Court of Customs and Patents lays down an important decision reasserting validity of the most-favored-nation clause. This knocks out the duty imposed on coal by the revenue act of 1932. The M-F-N fundamental stands reinforced at a moment when it is being riddled all over the world.

And, despite the fact that the Roosevelt trade policy depends on reciprocal bargaining with separate powers, which would seem to be the opposite of M-F-N theory, the State Department hails the court decision with enthusiasm. This appears to reflect old-school loyalty to an American-devised and sponsored doctrine.

To get around apparent conflict between bilateral trade bargains, and M-F-N universality, the State Department announces it has a list of 28 countries, each of which has a virtual monopoly in a certain commodity. The United States will bargain with these countries for exchange of goods. Since we intend to deal with one country along in one commodity, the theory is that we avoid M-F-N clashes.

But, it is asked, if the country has a monopoly, and already supplies the United States, what will persuade it to take more American goods? Threat of withdrawal of the American custom? Then what about the M-F-N clause? The riddle still stands.

The Forgotten Promise

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Charge of New York CWA Favoritism Is To Be Investigated

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—An investigation was ordered today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, of charges of favoritism, political interference, dishonesty and inefficiency made against the National Reemployment Service in a report by Col. Water A. De Lamater of New York.

Miss Perkins directed that the inquiry be made by Mr. William H. Lange, New York State director.

The report was made by Colonel De Lamater, head of the Work Relief Bureau, to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Mr. Frederick I. Daniels, director of the Temporary Relief Administration.

The Secretary said if the report were borne out, immediate action would be taken to correct any situation that may exist. She refused to comment further pending receipt of more complete information.

New York Service Head Not Notified of Inquiry

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Mr. William H. Lange, New York State director of the National Reemployment Service, said today that he had not yet received Secretary Perkins' order to investigate charges of irregularities in CWA job placements in the city.

Favoritism, political machinations and general inefficiency were charged in a report, submitted yesterday by Col. Walter A. De Lamater, city CWA administrator, to Mr. Frederick Daniels, director of the temporary relief administration.

"One of the accusations contained in the report," Mr. Lange said, "is that I was aware of these alleged irregularties and that I did nothing about them. I consider this untrue and libelous."

Alberta Horses for Glasgow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta—The Alberta Percheron Club has received an order from Glasgow for a shipment of Percherons to be used on the docks in that city. Clydesdale horses formerly supplied the motive power required on the Glasgow docks and then motors were used to replace the Clydesdales but the dock management is again returning to horse power.

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'World' Seen by New Yorkers In Easy Jaunts to Quaint Spots

'Trips' to Russia, China, Japan and Palestine Arranged by Woman's Association Under Direction of Experienced Traveler

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The American Woman's Association has been traveling at home. No worry about steamer tickets, or appropriate wardrobes, or the pocketbook to pay for them. Just a comfortable jaunting about right in New York City to visit such quaint places that the secretaries and executives, the artists and manufacturers who have made up the personnel for the parties have been lifted right up and away from their routine workaday worlds.

So popular have the travels been that it took three trips to take all the people who wanted to go to Russia. The Chinese party had to be run in two sections and an additional trip has been planned for April. And the Japanese trip, definitely limited in number, will be repeated by request in May.

The "conductor," guide and friend who leads the groups is Dr. F. Treadwell Smith, a member of the faculty of the Experimental Group, a man who has traveled and lived in every part of the globe. Dr. Smith knows the literature of the countries and speaks a dozen languages. Before each trip he gives a brief talk on the country and the phases of its manners and customs which have been carried over into the United States.

The Russian trip included a visit to a church, a bookshop, the art department of Amtorg, which is the American trade headquarters of the Soviet Government, the Hammer collection of objets d'art, the Communist headquarters and a restaurant where a program of music and dances was arranged.

The same effort to present differing viewpoints was made in the plans for the Palestine trip. The group went first to a beautiful private home owned by Mrs. Samuel Lamport, where a Zionist program was given to explain the Palestinian movement, and a cantor gave Palestinian and Chassivic songs. At the Roerich Museum the guests saw a special exhibition of the paintings by Shulamith Wittenberg and heard her speak on the culture of the country.

A visit was paid to the American Colony Store of Jerusalem and dinner was served in an Arab restaurant where the Arabian point of view was presented in speeches. By then the group was so interested that a later meeting was arranged at the clubhouse to hear Great Britain's point of view on the mandate question.

The Chinese trip included a talk by Miss Chu Sheng Yen, niece of the Chinese Minister, visits to the Chinese gallery at the Metropolitan, and the China Society of America with speeches at each place, dinner at a Chinese restaurant, and a stop at the Chinese Community School where photographs were shown and an illustrated lecture, Chinese music and a short Chinese opera were presented.

The Japanese trip was divided into two sections, one going to the home of Mr. Howard Mansfield to see his collection, and the other to the Buddhist Society and then to the home of Mr. Harold Henderson. Both groups went to the Nippon Club for dinner and enjoyed a program of music, lantern views, and an exhibition of dolls arraigned by Japanese Christians.

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Racialism Gets Big Setback In Fusion in South Africa; 'Color Bar' Still Tolerated

Broad Range of Coalition Policy Settles Rising Call for Secession From Natal—Hertzog Pronouncement on Natives Awaited

South African Series
Second of Four Articles

By Horace Flather
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—South Africa is a country of dualities. It has two capitals, two languages, two flags and two national anthems. Its white population, too, is composed chiefly of two races. It might well be described as a nation built largely upon compromise.

Unlike America, South Africa is not a melting pot of diverse races. Until recently peculiar characteristics tended to become overemphasized rather than to disappear, and the cause of this may be found in the strange fear of each race that the other would swallow it up—"absorb" it is the word.

The Dutch fought against becoming Anglicized, the English against becoming too "colonial." This was, of course, more noticeable among the older generation than among the younger, for there has been growing up for some years a young nation in South Africa that knows hardly anything of the Boer War and its futile sacrifices and bitterness, and that has elements that would fuse naturally, if not interfered with, into a harmonious unity.

There is no inherent antagonism among these younger South Africans, no suspicion that each is trying to rob the other of some cultural inheritance. Both are fully bilingual, neither has known any other home than South Africa, and there is a oneness of interest and purpose between them that would make them indissoluble. That is if they were left alone.

Unhappily they are not left alone. And even if they were it would seem almost impossible for them to avoid entirely the influence of local and national politics. South Africa is ridden with politics, and their most distressing feature is that they tend to divide the country into racial rather than economic camps. The two-stream policy, it is called. It has invaded the homes, the schools and to some extent the social life of the country. It is everywhere indeed except on the sports fields.

Two-Stream Policy

Even the Boy Scout movement, broad enough though it is to embrace most of the civilized nations of the world, is not, apparently, broad enough to satisfy the advocates of this policy. Hence the "Voortrekkers"—or Dutch Scouts. The founders of this movement ingeniously claim that there is nothing in it that is inimical toward "a movement of a like nature among English-speaking South Africans." But it is definitely aimed at the dividing of the adolescents of the country into separate racial camps. "Afrikaans-speaking South Africans must agree to be different, to remain different, yet at the same time be united by a common love of South Africa." These are the words of one of the champions of the two-stream policy and they aptly sum up the movement.

The uncompromisers, while few in number and, at the moment, restricted in influence, are nevertheless very active. Recently they were responsible for what threatened to be a serious split in the ranks of the National Union of South African Students. They are, however, being firmly opposed at every step by moderate-minded people of both races, who regard it as a great pity that there should be divisions on racial lines, particularly among the younger generation.

Blow Against Racialism

"Since we are now a bilingual country", said Professor du Plessis of the Stellenbosch University, recently "the barrier of language that so long separated us here has, in a great measure, been overcome. Religious differences are deeper than differences of culture and education, and if we do not find religious differences an insuperable barrier to coöperation in cultural and economic affairs, even less ought our racial differences to be such a hindrance."

Politically the divisions have hitherto been generally on racial lines, despite the policy laid down by General Louis Botha at Union, and faithfully carried out since by General Jan C. Smuts. Then, quite recently, Coalition came about between the South African Party and the Nationalist Party and now the movement toward the fusion of these two parties has struck a blow against radicalism—the biggest perhaps for over 20 years. It seems certain that the old parties have now disappeared for all time. The Smuts forces and the moderate followers of General Barry Hertzog are moving toward each other, and the uncompromisers, led by Dr. D. F. Malan, will henceforth be in the wilderness.

Secession—or at least the idea of secession—will probably be one of the major questions of the future, but it will not necessarily be confined to South Africa's withdrawal from the Empire. If the republican agitation grows to serious proportions, Natal might revive its demands to withdraw from the Union. The situation would then be similar in many respects to that in Ireland—Natal and Ulster having a good deal in common. It seems that Natal will never agree to separation from the Empire: it would rather separate from the Union. It was due principally to the preaching of the republican doctrine that the idea of secession first began to be canvassed in Natal. About a year ago the demand had become vociferous and the Government was unable to ignore it. Today the agitation has temporarily died down. Natal, like the rest of South Africa, is pinning its faith to fusion.

Secession Unlikely

Despite the extreme elements in the Union, it is the opinion of farseeing politicians that the country will never—at least not in the visible future—secede from the British Commonwealth. A Republican Party, it is thought, will be formed and will secure a small but noisy following, being a small racial bloc it is seen as likely to keep the racial fires alight; but a division of political parties on these new lines will be much more logical and less mischievous than the re-alignment threatened a short time ago which would have divided all the English-speaking people into one camp and all the Afrikaans-speaking people into another.

One of the principal reasons advanced for the formation of the Coalition Government was that the native problem could be tackled on non-party lines. That will be a great advantage—when the Government decides to act.

But a liberal outlook applied to the native problem in South Africa cannot yet pierce the clouds. The European population, for the most part, seem implacably determined upon the permanent subjection of the native races, and the minority, which would like to help the natives, appears to be quite impotent to do so.

Repression Lingers

The trend of most native legislation has for years been repressive, and for those who hope that the official attitude was changing, some of the measures framed by the late Government were discouraging. There is, however, reason to believe that the Coalition Government's native policy, when it is announced, will be a great advance in liberality on anything we have known in this country in the past. South Africa cannot afford to remain indefinitely in the backwaters of reaction. World thought is looking more and more askance at anything that savors of unfair discrimination, not to say repression, and the Union dare not ignore this fact. Meanwhile the value of the native as an economic factor in the Union is being tardily appreciated.

The native is still prevented from competing with Europeans in most trades and professions, but he cannot be kept down for ever. Quite recently the chairman of the Wages Board, Mr. F. W. A. Lucas, quoted cases he had come across of natives who kept books better than Europeans. The removal of the "color bar" has long been advocated on behalf of the non-Europeans, but this, it is feared, will be one of the last concessions to be made.

More land for native occupation, the abolition of the pass system—under which natives in certain urban areas are compelled to carry passes—better educational facilities, the removal of the special restrictions on native advancement, the throwing open of Government and municipal employment more generally to natives, and the removal of special disabilities resulting from inequalities in treatment in the provision of unemployment relief—these are reforms more urgently calling for attention. The country is waiting anxiously for General Hertzog's pronouncement.

New Cruiser on Test Trip

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The United States treaty cruiser New Orleans, recently completed at New York Navy Yard, left here yesterday on a test cruise in the Atlantic. The $11,000,000 vessel, with 500 officers and men aboard, will return about April 18 and then will await orders for a "shakedown" voyage.

Best of a Good Salty Crew

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Francis Adams Congratulates Winners

Left to Right—Stephen J. Dranka, Thomas D. Donovan, John R. Hickey, Marvin O. Rice and Charles Francis Adams, Former Secretary of the Navy.

Nantucket Boys Getting Certificates, Hear Adams Address

Standing in a firm blue line on the spar deck of the training ship Nantucket today, graduates and their fellows of the Massachusetts Nautical School heard Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, tell them to convert the naval discipline they had learned into self-discipline, if they wished success in life.

Before their officers, officials of the Commonwealth and their own pleased parents, 15 boys received their certificates. Within a short time these young men will take examinations for third officer or third assistant engineer papers.

After that ordeal the boys are "on their own" to get jobs in the American merchant marine, but the school does all in its power to have them placed. It is estimated that 90 per cent of them get to sea immediately, although they are encouraged to take any sort of work that will get them afloat and be ready for the step up when it comes.

Starting May 12, the Nantucket puts out on a 9700-mile journey of instruction which will be mostly made under sail this year to conserve coal. Mediterranean ports will be visited. In the crew will be over 100 boys from 83 cities and towns of Massachusetts. From a waiting list of 100, 26 will be chosen as new members of the crew.

Among the prize winners was Thomas D. Donovan of Dorchester, who received the Boston Marine Society award "for the graduate possessing the qualities making the best shipmaster." John R. Hickey of Newton Center won the Society of the War of 1812 prize for his work in marine engineering. Marvin O. Rice of Gloucester and Stephen J. Dranka won the Wiggin prizes for greatest improvement in seamanship and engineering, respectively. Bibles were presented for the whole graduating class by Chaplain Evan W. Scott for the Massachusetts Bible Society.

Allure Escapes Law But Constable Has Nice Sail to Quincy

Somewhere in the State tonight there is a constable shaking his head over what was one of the greatest shocks of his career.

Here's how it happened.

Anchored off Denmore's ship yard, Quincy, is the S. S. Allure. The ship by virtue of an overdue mortgage fell into the hands of a company of admiralty lawyers in Boston. They set out to seize her under the admiralty law and proceeded to the United States Marshal's office for a warrant.

But as the Allure is a vessel under 200 tons, Marshal John T. Murphy declared that the seizure could not come under federal jurisdiction. The lawyers were persistent. They put the seizure task in the hands of a state constable with an order to tow the ship back to Boston.

A tug was chartered and the constable steamed to Quincy Bay. He found the boat moored to a steel hawser. When he attempted to loosen the cable, however, an array of sparks shot into the air.

The question is: How can a constable seize a boat when it is moored to a steel cable charged with electricity?

Rochester Drys Protest Liberalizing Liquor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3—The Allied Temperance Forces of Rochester, representing 1000 citizens, have sent protests to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the five assemblymen and two senators from this district and the New York Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, against pending legislation for sale of liquor at bars, reduction of distance between liquor stores, lowering of license fees and their payment on the installment plan, and establishment of an excise commission to have exclusive control over liquor sales.

"Such proposals, if enacted into law, would make it easier for individuals to enter the liquor business, would extend facilities for its promotion, and legalize features which virtually establish the old-time saloon, the protestants declare. The new committee for temperance education, headed by Miss A. Laura McGregor, is planning for a teachers' institute on materials and methods for making temperance instruction attractive and effective. The organization also is training speakers and has had eight of its representatives before more than 40 groups since Dec. 1.

Nation-Wide Power Trust Inquiry Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the Senator from Franklin by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It was because of disclosures before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington last week purporting to link Senator Thayer with the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation in legislation conforming with the corporation's interest that the demand for the inquiry so crystallized that, action by both old line parties was made unavoidable.

Commission Reveals Efforts to Thwart Extensions of TVA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—Power interests, already in bad odor, due to the Thayer case in the New York State Senate, were today mired deeper than ever in charges of efforts to manipulate government in the United States and to balk the gigantic Tennessee Valley experiment in government power operation and distribution.

The latest development was the revelation by the Federal Trade Commission of a letter from the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company to the Utilities Management Corporation, in which the former states that its "industrial department" had "temporarily been turned into a department to combat municipal ownership."

This was made necessary, the letter implied, by the "propaganda which is being spread by the Government to all properties within transmission reach of Muscle Shoals." It said it was doing what it could "to offset" this propoganda.

French President Asks Salary Cut

PARIS, April 2 (AP)—President Albert Lebrun is setting the example in the cutting of officials' salaries in France.

His request yesterday that his own salary be pared 20 per cent was seen as a move to mollify civil service employees bitterly opposing economy decrees.

The pay cuts decreed for functionaries average about 8 per cent.

President Lebrun's salary, with expenses, amounts to about $120,000 a year.

Kansas City Likes Music

At Kansas City's convention hall they sold standing room and turned 500 customers away at a program of symphonic music.

Coöperatives Launch Drive To Shift Stock of Idle Funds

Inquiry Shows Deposits Will Reach $50,000,000 Before End of Year in State Banks—House Repair Campaign Urged

The coöperative banks of Massachusetts have just turned their pockets inside out and found that there was more there than anyone imagined. Having found that out, they have decided to put the money to work, for they realize that gathering dust in bank vaults or wearing holes in pockets is not the true function of money.

With real estate financing in the doldrums, the coöperative banks have been looking about them and wondering what could be done about it. Residential building in the State, which in normal times furnishes employment for more than 15,000 people, has fallen into the very depths of the depression. New-home building has dropped to about 20 per cent of its normal volume. In many streets in residential sections are rows of unpainted and neglected houses. The cause of the continuance of this condition, the Coöperative Bank League found, was due to the lack of credit in the home loan field.

To ascertain the true condition of this credit, the league sent out a questionnaire to all its members, asking each bank to state what funds it had available for lending.

The result amazed even those officials of the league who believed that there was credit available. Answers received from the majority of members show that there is in Massachusetts today $20,000,000 available for lending. But this was not the end of the good news. Fast growing deposits in the member banks show that this sum will be swelled to $50,000,000 before the end of the year.

"This means," said Mr. Raymond P. Harold, president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, "that the primary financing of more than 5000 new homes can be supplied at once and that the residential building industry no longer need be delayed by lack of first mortgage money."

With this heartening information in their hands, the officers of the Cooperative Bank League are launching a definite drive to lift home financing out of the rut that it has been in for four years. One of the main objectives of the drive will be to start a repair and improvement campaign.

Another encouraging angle of the situation is that the increased inflow of funds into coöperative banks will be further swollen by the strong financial position shown in the drive for greater business. The confidence of depositors in coöperative banks, which waned somewhat when these institutions were forced to curtail their lending activities, will be greatly strengthened by the knowledge that the coöperative banks have come out of the depression and are once more looking for business.

The director of one coöperative said: "The Massachusetts banks today, with large sums of money on hand, are in the same position as the merchant who on taking stock finds he has a very high inventory. The merchant's first move is to cut that inventory down by stimulating sales. Idle funds in the bank are the banker's high inventory. The only way to cut that inventory down is by going out and getting the business, by finding good customers who want to borrow on good security."

CWA Records Need Close Investigation, FERA Chief States

Cities and towns that have soiled pages in their CWA records are faced with a difficult time under FERA until those pages are torn out or a lot of erasing done.

Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state administrator of FERA, states that all complaints connected with the administration of local CWA projects will be thoroughly investigated by his office.

Because of these complaints, CWA administrators who expected to take up the work of FERA will find their appointments held up until the State Administrator is satisfied that appointees are really suitable.

At the same time, Mr. Carney declared that every effort was being made to put the new plans into operation as smoothly as possible and cause the minimum of trouble to communities and those who were looking to FERA for aid.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today appointed Major Roswell G. Hall, former superintendent of public buildings, as Boston Administrator of FERA.

Frenchmen Fight Duel; Nobody Hurt

CARCASSONNE, France, April 2 (AP)—The second political duel since the Bayonne banking scandal shook France, took place today, but—as in the previous encounter—nobody was hurt.

The combatants were Deputy Jean Mistler, Minister of Commerce in the Cabinet of former Premier Edouard Daladier, and M. Roger De Tour, Royalist leader.

The harmless exchange of shots on a rifle range near Carcassonne was arranged to settle a political quarrel which reached a climax when M. De Tour assaulted M. Mistler Saturday night. The two left the field unreconciled.

M. De Tour called M. Mistler an "ignoble person" because he was a member of the Daladier Cabinet.

Police Bill's Doom Likely as Backers Dispute Details

Ely's Unification Project Threatened — Noncommittal Report Expected

Total inability of proponents of the police unification measure to agree among themselves, coupled with stout opposition from opponents, appear to have doomed the bill as drafted by the Citizens' Committee on Public Safety to defeat.

Informal canvasses of certain legislators found the opinion prevalent today that the Joint Committee on the Judiciary that heard testimony on the bill will report some kind of police measure providing for recommendatory rather than for mandatory powers.

From the welter of disagreement there appeared to be some unanimity on the following bases: there should be more effective training for members of the local police departments, there should be some measure of coördination among these departments in the combating of certain crimes of violence, and the police should receive civil service protection.

The committee is expected to report a bill partaking more of the features of that urged by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, rather than that supported by the Citizens' Committee and Governor Ely. The Attorney-General's bill would establish an advisory council with powers to effect as much coördination as possible through recommendations.

Mr. Goodwin told the Joint Committee on the Judiciary, conducting the hearing on the bill, that the proposed unified police would be "State Street's standing army."

"There is trouble coming if the recovery program does not work out as planned and they know it is coming," declared Mr. Goodwin, referring to members of the Citizens Committee for Public Safety. "They want a unified police force to jump into any city and town and knock strikers down."

Mr. Goodwin said the proposed police force would not be used for a war on crime, but as a war against the workers. He alleged that the authorities disliked to summon the militia in industrial disturbances, so a centralized police force is proposed for the job.

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DOG and CAT FOOD
So good you can eat it yourself
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This famous FULLER WET MOP Now
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THIS light-weight Fuller Wet Mop brings sparkling cleanliness to all floor surfaces and cuts your cleaning time and effort in half.

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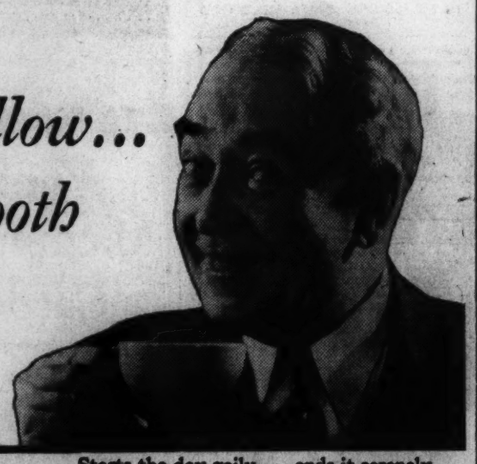

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Starts the day gaily . . . ends it serenely . . . this rich hot drink made from fine Brazilian and Colombian coffee-beans . . . mellow and smooth because 97% of caffeine is removed. Get it from your grocer. Or send 15c for generous sample. Please use coupon. (Only one sample to a family.)

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Finest Tomato Juice 25 oz. Tin 15c
Prune Plums IN RED SYRUP 2 Lge Tins 25c
Flake Butters N. B. C. 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Mirabel Apple Jelly 16 oz Jar 15c
Chocolate Cocoanut Cake Each 15c
Malted Milk Wafers Lb Bulk 29c
CRACKED WHEAT BREAD 20 oz LOAF 8c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Shoes in Front Of Trade Parade In New England

Pay Rolls in Other Lines Rise and Store Sales Show Rapid Jump

Rising lines on the business chart of New England, mounting at a moderate rate that spells healthy recovery, is the tenor of the monthly review of business by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

"The February level of general business activity in New England was higher than in January," the review reported, "and although the increase was moderate, nevertheless a distinct upward trend of more than seasonal nature was evident."

Boots and shoes step out in the forefront of the parade, according to the Reserve Bank figures. January output in this district was estimated to be 46.8 per cent greater than in December and 6.3 per cent above January, 1933. The estimated production of 8,460,000 pairs in January was the largest total for that month since January, 1929.

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries adds heartening figures to the total. A survey covering employment and pay rolls for the week ending Feb. 15 in 1132 manufacturing establishments shows an increase of 6.5 per cent in the number of wage earners and a 10.7 per cent increase in pay roll disbursements, a resultant increase of 3.9 per cent in average weekly earnings.

This story of increased girth in pay envelopes is one of best of the signs. For, according to the survey, "these increases were considerably larger than usually occur between these months."

Where the more corpulent envelopes went is shown in the report of the aggregate sales of 996 Massachusetts retail establishments located in 78 cities and towns. Sales increased from $5,100,000 to $7,100,000, a gain of nearly 40 per cent.

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"Crystal clear, quickly made—and oh what wonderful flavour! Real true-to-fruit—sealed in a sugared cone—which dissolves instantly with the crystals. If you want to please not only your guests, but every member of your family—remember to keep a tray of Lushus Jellies in your store cupboard." Elizabeth Craig
Ask your grocer or send for Pantry Tray of six flavours, 50c postpaid. With free Recipe Book. Single pkt., 10c.
Lushus JELLY DESSERT
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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Music Box; solo-	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	ist; chorus	Local dance music.	Dictators Orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Nursery Rhymes	"Jack Armstrong".	Correct English
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Tattered Man.	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio
6:00	N. Y. Newsp. Women	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Joe and Bateese"	sketches; music	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Events; music	vocal program	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Memories: music	Local dance music.	Morton Downey
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"Progress in Pennsylvania," talks	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30		After Dinner Revue	Sea story	Organ recital
7:45	Becker dog story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Crime clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little; orch.	Half Hour With
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	The Guardsmen	World's Compos'rs
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Thibault; orchestra	his orchestra	California Melo-	dramatic sketch.
9:00	Musical Memories	Bernie Orch.; Vic-	dies: orchestra	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest	tor McLagien	Ruth Etting; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	phony Orchestra	Reports; news
10:00	Dorothy Gish; Ray	Friml's "The Vag-	Casa Loma Orch.;	Talk, J. M. Curley.
10:15	Perkins; orchestra	abond King,"	Stoopnagle-Budd	Local dance music.
10:30	Local dance music	with Gladys	Camera Man talk.	Harlem Serenade:
10:45	Three Blue Notes	Swarthout; Webb	Report; music	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; Poet Prince	News; Morey Pearl	ice; Charles	Local dance music.
11:30	Phil Harris and his	and orchestra	Barnet's Orch.	Sign off
11:45	orchestra	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, Words and Music: vocal soloists; reader; concert orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, "High School Athletics," Leo Daley, for School Committee.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:45 WEEI, Folk Music of the South, performed by native untrained musicians.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Westminster Choir, mixed voices, Dr. John F. Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

7:45 WAAB New England Council presents John C. Cosseboom.
8:00 WEEI "Baron Munchausen"; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers; vocal and instrumental soloists.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; humorous sketch; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Grete Stueckgold; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Ted Fiorito's Orchestra; débutantes; Muzzy Marcellxno; soloist.
11:00 WAAB, Nick Lucas, guitarist; popular orchestra.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Big Powwow

Tonight should measurably clear or becloud the skies for the Massachusetts Democracy.

The Democratic political weather, so far as this one-time Massachusetts Bay Colony is concerned, will, in all probability, be made in the Hotel Bradford.

There, the braves of the local Tammany Club are to rally 'round the camp fire. Whether they will emerge from the powwow smeared with war-paint and bedecked with eagle plumes will much depend upon what their great Chieftain and Medicine Man—James Michael Curley—says to them.

One sure thing is if he doesn't swing the huge tomahawk of political fight he will pick up his trusty shillalah and land it on a few heads.

Better Watch Out

Frederick W. Mansfield, who is occupying the chair in Boston City Hall the Chief of Tammany has warmed for so many years, is expected to be the special target. For Mayor Mansfield has been firing many of the Curley Political Papooses at City Hall.

Whether Chief Curley proposes to start inter-tribal war in the Democratic Party here in the Bay State by throwing his war bonnet into the ring and declaring himself in on the scramble for the Democrats' nomination for Governor, he hasn't said in a whisper loud enough to hear even with a microphone.

It's said that tonight's the night for that.

Ely's Importance

Maybe that's why the Democrats are looking to Gov. Joseph B. Ely more and more as their real political Moses this year of years.

The New Deal's in the balance. The Democracy may be under heavy fire by next fall. Then, the only Democrat in this State who could be counted on to hold Massachusetts safe for Democracy might be Joseph B. Ely.

The councils of the Democrats don't want James M. Curley, a regularly nominated candidate for the Governorship, carrying their party label.

So tonight means a great deal to the Democrats of Boston and the hinterlands.

What Will He See?

Mayor Mansfield is speaking before the Wall Street Luncheon Club tomorrow. Evidently whatever happens at the Tammany meeting tonight will not burden him, since air passengers have to travel light and he's taking the air route.

Perhaps as he looks down on the city he is trying to resuscitate, he'll find the distant view makes things look up.

Maybe every Mayor ought to fly above his city once in a while.

Mea Culpa

I evidently made a mistake in this column a few days ago when I said that if Governor Ely went through two more years on Beacon Hill he would be stepping from the Governor's chair just in time to take the toga that doesn't seem to fit so gracefully on the shoulders of Junior Senator Marcus A. Coolidge.

In screen language, a friend of Governor Ely's made me think "I done him wrong."

"Ely'd never go to that debating club down in Washington," this man who knows the Governor better than I do said.

"He's a stormy petrel politically as you said but he would be miserable unless he could be where talk got somewhere."

Well, we'll know more in 24 hours. That's some comfort. **Bush Jones.**

Theaters

"Sweet Bells Jangled"

Miss Jane Cowl disappointed a lot of devoted worshipers at the Plymouth Theater last night when she came back to Boston in a brand new play entitled "Sweet Bells Jangled."

At times it seemed to be the Jane Cowl of happy memory, of the so-individual gestures, the slanting smile and the lovely voice—but it wasn't the Jane Cowl of "Lilac Time" nor of "Smilin' Through," and it wasn't at all the Jane Cowl of "Romeo and Juliet" nor of "Pelleas and Melisande," and it certainly wasn't the Jane Cowl of "The Road to Rome." Some insisted it wasn't Jane Cowl at all; but they were evidently wrong, as even a printer of theatrical programs couldn't have made such a typographical error. Only a playwright could do that. For the fault is with the play and the man who wrote it (Mr. Reginald Lawrence), please understand. Jane Cowl, per se, could win back to her every erstwhile admirer, in one of her own rôles; but she'll make no new friends and hold fewer old ones with this present undertaking.

The play purports to be different—and that's the only possible excuse for it. It's a most unpleasant piece of business from start to finish. It has to do with a wife and a husband, and a "bundle" that wasn't a baby; and a friend named Janet who just came and lived there with them for a year until the women in the locker room began to talk; and two doctors and a nurse and a man servant. There was also a case of amnesia; aberrations and psychoses; some sex, but no appeal; clinical examinations such as one might overhear in a doctor's office. And such.

There were three acts of it, three very long and very wordy acts—all for the commendable purpose of getting the wife to say in that none-such Jane Cowl voice, just before the welcome final curtain: "I've been away such a long time," as she went into her husband's patiently waiting arms. She knew her husband at last! He hadn't been away at all. No. He had just been walking in and out of that same yellow living room, wringing his hands, lighting cigarettes, drinking whisky. How she failed to know his gray trousers was the mystery of it all. For he had worn the same pair from "After lunch" in "April" to "July of the following year." Amnesia must be a strange malady. You'd think anybody would recognize those trousers.

This estimate is already running much longer than the play will run in all probability. But, even so, it was good to see Jane Cowl again. She's more lovely than ever. And she'll be coming back soon in a good play when everybody will cheer her and love her and forget how "Sweet Bells Jangled." E. B. H.

Sponsor of Lottery Bill Acts to Let Public Judge It

The public is apt to be given an opportunity to pass judgment on the proposed state lottery at the coming elections.

Representative Louis R. Sullivan of Boston, sponsor of the measure, has introduced a resolve that would take the question out of the Legislature and permit its reference to the people under the "public opinion" law. He was apparently induced to drop any effort to put it through the Legislature after the Governor announced that he would veto any lottery bill if it came to him. The lottery bill, reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee, will be presented to the House of Representatives today. The House will decide whether to act on the bill or to substitute the resolve now entered by Representative Sullivan.

Gold Exemptions For $100 or Less No Longer Exempt

Teeth in Edict Calling for Small Lots, Ford Says—Expect $200,000

Another drive against the gold hoarder is on in Massachusetts. Mr. Francis A. W. Ford, United States District Attorney, announces that persons holding $100 or less in gold coin, bullion or certificates are no longer exempt but must give up their holdings immediately.

Department of Justice agents who will see that the campaign is successful expect to collect between $200,000 and $300,000 for return to the Federal Treasury within a few weeks.

Although Mr. Ford says there are teeth in the new edict of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., calling for surrender of small gold, exceptions have been made. Licensed industries and professional persons, such as dentists and jewelers, will be permitted to hold gold bullion.

If you are a collector of rare coins, you will be allowed to hold your valuable gold pieces. And if you have a cherished gold coin serving as your watch fob, federal officials will spare you. But, they warn, do not try to evade the law by deliberately mutilating pieces so you can tell Department of Justice agents that they are coins your great-great-grandfather handed down to you and, therefore, should be spared. For then you will subject yourself to penalties for mutilation of government currency.

Those found possessing gold coin, bullion or certificates, even if it be a $2.50 gold piece, and not coming under the exemption prescribed, will be prosecuted by Attorney Ford and Mr. John A. Canavan, Assistant United States Attorney.

While the new campaign against the gold hoarder was being launched yesterday Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal Court was hearing demurrer pleas of two alleged hoarders indicted on charges of violating the President's order of Aug. 28. Recently, a New York federal judge dismissed an indictment similar to the Boston indictments.

Mr. Edward Spiegel, State Street lawyer, one of the defendants, contested the constitutionality of the executive order on the grounds that at the time of the order there was no public necessity for seizing the gold and that the President exceeded his authority in issuing the order.

Mr. Spiegel declared in his demurrer plea that at the time the executive order was issued, the country's total gold reserve was more than $4,500,000,000. This was a larger figure than reserves for the same month in any year since 1924.

On the date of the indictment returned against him, Mr. Spiegel points out that the gold reserves were even greater. During February and March of this year alone imports of gold amounted to $660,000,000. The Government today, he continued, has more than $7,500,000,000 in gold, the greatest store of gold ever possessed by any nation in history.

Greater Austrian Democracy His Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

throne. There is no reason to keep Otto an exile. And Austria must make good the wrong it did when it took from the Hapsburg family their entire fortune. The restoration of citizenship and estates to Otto would satisfy many of the legitimists who desire his restoration. It would be far easier to contravert restoration plots with Otto within Austria than with him in Belgium. And besides, I believe that we could depend upon his pledge, if it were given, not to seek enthronement."

Then, turning from the monarchical question, Prince von Starhemberg fixed his attention upon the structure of the new Austrian corporative form of government.

"The state must come to occupy a new position," he declared. "Only by permitting the state to fulfill its proper functions can the conflict be eliminated between worker and employer, between farmer and industry and between the various sections of the social and economic fabric.

"Under the ultimate form of the state as I conceive it for Austria the state must alike protect the worker and the employer, seeking the golden mean between the extremes of the present system. Private property will remain. But a concept must be born in which the major aim of business is not the making of profit but the provision of employment and the fulfillment of service for the common good."

To bring about these concepts Prince von Starhemberg looks further than the two or three years which he says will be required to fully work out the constitution of the corporate state which is now being planned for Austria. He means to educate the citizens and children—the coming generation—to his ideas of a unified state in which, although he does not say so, the governing class will again hold clear sway. He would "sweep away the crass materialism" of recent years. This dual process would be the work of the next 20 years. Meanwhile the Government, he believes, must have a strong hand.

Democracy

"But dictatorship," the creator of the Heimwehr amended, "must be viewed only as a transitional requirement. Dictators are not necessary in a healthy state. They are only required to carry through a program of readjustment, after which there can be return to a greater measure of democratic form.

"We do not contemplate the unification of the provinces and the complete 'Gleichschaltung' such as now is taking place in Germany. We have no need for such childish procedure. In Germany the process was oversimplified. They merely ousted the existing governments, put the officials in concentration camps and filled the posts with storm troopers. In Austria we have chosen to keep the experts in their jobs. We are far more satisfied with having the governmental affairs conducted by the former authorities, under the watchful eye of Heimwehr leaders, who see to it that nothing is done contrary to the state's interests, than to take over the administrative machinery before we have a prepared staff capable of running it.

"Moreover, the historic traditions must be maintained. Measures for security have been necessary. But the provincial diets will not be done away with. Their form may be changed, and they may endure in the corporate state more as economic or guild committees. There must be a strong centralized control rather than any adaptation of federalism. Indeed as the constitutional changes develop Austria may witness something of a return to the methods of imperial days in which the provincial parliaments existed but provincial affairs were conducted under the direction of a governor-general."

It's Far From Perfect

Regarding the effect with which the present régime is credited with attempting to eliminate governmental corruption, Prince von Starhemberg frankly refuses to claim perfection. No modern state, he feels, can declare that it has eliminated official dishonesty. But all states must try, and the imposition of heavy penalties and rigid control of public life, as has been done in Italy, is, he believes, the solution.

The submission of the Austrian press to practical dictatorial control drew some elaboration by the Heimwehr leader. The press, he feels, must "not be too strongly" controlled. There can be "sensible" criticism of the régime, but nothing that interferes with the main purposes at issue. There can, he adds, be no tolerance of personal insults and propagandist diatribes.

Touching the relations between the various domestic factions in Austria, Prince von Starhemberg declared that his Heimatschutz was "coöperating well" with the "Fatherland Front" of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor. But there was not a great deal of enthusiasm in the statement. Nor was there any mention of Maj. Emil Fey, Vice-Chancellor.

Top of Top?

For three men—Starhemberg, Dollfuss and Fey—stand at the top in Austria today. Whether it is Fey or Starhemberg who is really at the apex of the triangle is one of the puzzles of the moment.

The supporters of Starhemberg recall that he comes of an illustrious line. A statue before the Rathaus still honors the Starhemberg who two and a half centuries ago lifted the siege of Vienna and turned back the Turks who threatened to overrun Europe. Is the great-grandson of Rüdiger von Starhemberg cast in the same mold? Certainly those who hail the present prince for his part in "freeing" Vienna from the Socialists are not yet ready to draw too many historical parallels.

But the commander of the Heimatschutz is young. When he speaks of the 20 years it may take to educate Austria to his idea, he looks beyond the present situations and personalities. And perhaps he recalls a proverb, not common to Austria alone, that "the stones that pave the way to power must be laid slowly, one at a time."

Austrian Socialists Escape From Prison

LINZ, Austria, April 3 (AP)—Four Socialists, including one leader in the recent civil war, broke out of prison along with two National Socialists, last night, it was discovered today.

The warden was missing and authorities believed he assisted in the escape.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE DARK TOWER" (Hollis). Mystery. 8:30.

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Sigmund Romberg's tuneful romance of Civil War days. A revival with several members of the original cast. 8:30.

"SWEET BELLS JANGLED" (Plymouth). Jane Cowl in a new play. 8:30.

Opera

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). Manon. 8.

Movies

STATE—Norma Shearer and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "Riptide." Also Walt Disney's newest colored cartoon, "Funny Little Bunnies." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"The Poor Rich." A comedy filled with humor—some subtle and some broad. Cast headed by Edward Everett Horton and Edna May Oliver. Also Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina." 1, 3:35, 6:50, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte," French talking film. With English titles. Well acted and directed story of a red-headed boy who gets no sympathy from his mother and is not understood by his father. 1:05, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:55.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." A screen adaptation of the play "Trigger." Also a colored "Silly Symphony" named "Lullaby Lane." 10 a. m., 12:10, 2:03, 4:15, 6:06, 8:22, 10:09.

BOSTON—"I Like It That Way," screen feature, and "Sweet and Low," on the stage, with Clark and McCullough in person. 10:15 a. m., 1:38, 4:44, 7:44, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—Roxy and His Gang on the stage. "Melody in Spring" on the screen, with Charlie Ruggles, Mary Boland and Lanny Ross. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40.

ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Fine Feathers," bird pictures in natural colors; Merrie Melody and Mickey Mouse cartoons; Cliff Edwards in a musical detective comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

CHARLESTOWN FREE MOVIES—Films of "A Trip Up the Rhine," "A Visit to Vienna" and "The Rhoen Wheel," will be shown in the Charlestown branch of the public library. Admission free. 8.

EAST BOSTON CIVIC THEATER — Molière's "Doctor in Spite of Himself," presented by this group. Also Negro spirituals sung by the Trinity Quartet, and saxophone solos by Ben Termini. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut and Brookline Streets. Admission free. 8.

TOMORROW

Opera

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). Tannhäuser. 2.

Other Events

ART APPRECIATION COURSE — Motion pictures, "Clay to Bronze" and "Sculpture in Stone." Burroughs Hall, 10 Somerset Street. Admission free. Tickets at public libraries. 3.

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Free lecture in Spanish on Mexico, followed by movies and description in English. 4.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture, "Spring Comes to Jamaica Pond." 9:30 a. m. and 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Caney Creek Group tell of education and economic development in the Cumberland Mountains. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Boston Snapshots

Roxy—"Come down from the clouds long enough to make contact with your public—and then take them up with you!" That was the advice given to Hans Wiener by S. L. Rothafel, usually known as Roxy, as he sat in his dressing room and discussed stage production. The one-time marine officer, who entered the amusement business in Philadelphia a quarter of a century ago, had just come down from the Metropolitan stage and had slipped into comfortable slippers and dark blue silk pajamas for an hour or so of relaxation.

Roxy is following his own advice in the literal sense just now. No longer on the air at the moment, he has come down to the ground for a country-wide tour of stage appearances during which he hopes to establish friendly contact with his many thousands of radio admirers before greeting them again through their loudspeakers in July, probably.

Since his last broadcast he has spent some time in England. While in London he discussed the possibility of opening a Roxy Theater in that city. Indications are that the project will go through. If it does Roxy will probably divide his time between New York and London.

When he resumes stage work in New York at the conclusion of his present tour it is possible that his production may include dance numbers arranged by Hans Wiener.

Roxy plays no instrument himself and does not read music. But, perhaps as a result of his training in the marines, he has made himself a master in the art of marshaling the forces of those that do. "I feel what my listeners and audiences want," he says, "and I try to give it to them—and add to it something just a little better. Soon the things they do want are actually the 'better' things."

Wings and Funnels—"There they go," said the filling station attendant. "The New York boat will get there at breakfast time tomorrow and the plane will be early for supper!" He paused for a moment in his work of fixing the puncture which we always seem to get when we cross the ferry and drive through the populous streets of East Boston. There was a rainbow in the sky. Above it roared the big Condor—at whose departure ceremonies we had just attended. Below, the New York summer boat, back in service this week, steamed majestically down the harbor.

A few moments before, we had overheard a conversation between several members of a family who had also been "speeding a parting guest." "Give me a comfortable berth on the train any night," said one. "You know the train will run whatever the weather is. You don't have to drive to some out-of-the-way place like this to find a trip has been canceled—and then come back again later!" "Oh, the train's all right," said another, "but I wish I was on that boat right now! I never enjoyed myself more than when I went down on it last summer!" Finally the departing guest remarked: "Nevertheless, I'll be in New York in not much more than 90 minutes—and anyway, I'll get free sandwiches, too!"

Transportation—In the middle of the South Station concourse now a Ford car is elevated on a kind of altar. An admiring throng watches as its front wheels are heaved up and down—in proof of the claim emblazoned on the front of the exhibit to the effect that all four of its wheels have "free action."

Close by two other means of transportation, as offered by the railroad itself, are shown in the form of small models. In one glass case is a silver replica of one of the new streamlined trains which will run before long on the New Haven line. In another case is a working model of an engine which hauls the famous Yankee Clipper Express. This very model ran 8000 miles under its own power at the Chicago Fair last year.

The steam engine is by far the most popular exhibit of the three.

Paper Indian Village—The Indian Village exhibited by the Children's Museum at the Flower Show is in the process of being reassembled in the museum itself. A number of admiring visitors to the Flower Show have inquired just what the houses are made of. To be exact—but unromantic—they are composed of old newspapers, glue and whiting.

The children who built the village boiled half-inch squares of newspaper until a pulp was formed with the aid of a kneading process. To this pulp is added ground glue which has been boiled in the usual way. One part of pulp and one part of glue is then mixed with from four to six parts of whiting—the chalk powder used in whitewashing.

The resulting clay-like paste makes very durable houses of the adobe variety—as may be seen in this exhibit.

Bowker Wants Bay State To Hunt College 'Reds'

There are many professional "red" hunters already, but if Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, puts through his order the Commonwealth will go a'hunting too.

Representative Bowker, apparently disturbed by reports that Communists have incited recent disturbances in the Boston schools, would have the State investigate. He would also send his proposed investigators sniffing for "reds" in the colleges. This order would charge the Commissioner of Education with the task of looking for anything red or pinkish in any desk or between the leaves of textbooks or lurking behind trees on the campus.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight; lowest temperature near 36 degrees; Wednesday fair; moderate north and northeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight.

Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder in north and west portions tonight.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north or northeast winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	72	New Orleans	64	82
Bermuda	66	72	New York	44	74
Chicago	56	56	Norfolk, Va.	58	82
Denver	28	68	Philadelphia	48	78
Helena, Mont.	26	32	St. Louis	62	74
Jacksonville	66	84	St. Paul	42	44
Kansas City	68	80	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	54	84
Miami, Fla.	76	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 3.
B—Maximum April 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:32 p. m., Thursday 2:37 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:40 p. m.

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Mansfield Denies Intent to Prevent Welfare Inquiry

Will Offer Every Aid, He Says—Shows Economy in Bridge Plan

Prolonged political warfare between Mayor Mansfield and the City Council loomed large today.

Yesterday Councilor Joseph McGrath accused the Mayor of discharging Mr. James P. Balfe, chairman of the statistics department, in an attempt to throttle a Council investigation of welfare expenditures.

Today Mayor Mansfield took up the McGrath gauntlet, and announced that he had not "the slightest objection to a most thorough investigation "of welfare expenditures, and offered every assistance to the council committee conducting the work.

He declared that it was unfair for Mr. Balfe and Mr. McGrath to intimate that Mr. Balfe's discharge was the result of any mayoral fear of the investigation.

Mr. Mansfield announced that Mr. Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner and now acting head of the statistics department, has been instructed to render every assistance to the Council committee and that all available information will be turned over.

Defends Bridge Project

The Council at its regular Monday meeting yesterday adopted an order requesting that Mr. Balfe be restored to his post. The Mayor, however, did not indicate his action on the order.

But he did take issue with the Council over another measure, the $1,000,000 loan order for a new Northern Avenue bridge. The council, embittered by the Mayor's economy program, defeated the order, 13 to 7. Thus the Mayor sustained his first council defeat since he took office.

In a statement today, Mayor Mansfield said, "I think the members were misled or did not entirely understand the situation."

Pointing out the facts in the case, Mr. Mansfield said that when the city council passed the order on the first reading in February, the bridge was included as a PWA project, the city to pay 70 per cent of the cost, the Federal Government 30 per cent. Boston would thus have a new bridge for $700,000

"If this order is now abandoned," the Mayor continued, "and a substitute order adopted providing for $100,000 for temporary repairs or $375,000 for repairs which would restore the bridge to 20 years further use, such new order perhaps could not be substituted as a PWA project and the city would be compelled to bear the entire cost."

The new bridge will have at least a 50-year life, the Mayor said. He also added that experts have advised him that if temporary repairs are made for $100,000 the present bridge would be open merely to restricted traffic. All heavy trucks and freight cars would be excluded.

Day of Criticism

The adverse vote of the City Council on the bridge order yesterday brought to a close a stormy session during which several Councilors laid down a barrage of criticism against the Mayor's economy program. Councilors Henry Selvitella, Joseph McGrath and Clement Norton were the leading attackers.

In the meantime, the 403 employees of the health department went on a stagger system yesterday. Employees will take from one to six months' vacation without pay. Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, city health commissioner, set the example by taking a month's furlough.

The Traffic Commission, with the Mayor's approval, voted last night to give its 61 employees a week off without pay each month from April to September, and two weeks off without pay during the final three 1934 months.

At a meeting with the advisory committee of the Boston Municipal Clerks Association, Mayor Mansfield asked that the organization draw up a feasible plan of economy which may be substituted for discharges. The association is meeting tonight to formulate a program, which is expected to hinge upon the stagger system. The Mayor is known to be favorable toward such a plan.

Bagpipe Is Whistle Starting Ship Work

By the Associated Press

Glasgow, April 3

A KILTED band playing "The Campbells Are Coming" today headed a march of 400 men to resume work on the giant Cunard liner No. 534, on which construction had been stopped for two and a quarter years.

Resumption of work was made possible by Government advances, extended in connection with the Cunard-White Star lines merger. Within two months the 2800 men thrown idle when work ceased will be employed again, officials said, and jobs for 6000 are expected eventually. The vessel will be of 70,000 tons.

Music

Opera Season Opens

With a brilliant performance of Verdi's "Aïda," the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York opened Boston's spring season of opera at the Boston Opera House last night. The house was filled and the applause was warm and prolonged.

It was a most auspicious opening of the week of opera. "Aïda," if not a novelty, is the best "show" in the operatic repertory; and if it has been relied on to open too many opera seasons, it was not inappropriate for celebration of the revival of the lyric drama in a city which has too long neglected this form of art. Nor should it be forgotten that for all its overfamiliarity, this score contains some superb music, which can be appreciated only when it is performed by a first-class company.

The Metropolitan company had not visited Boston for something like 18 years. Its return served to remind Bostonians that for precision of routine and for general excellence of ensemble it has had no American rival. In certain performances it may have been surpassed by the old Chicago and Manhattan companies; but not in year-in, year-out purveyance of lyric art.

Last night's cast was of exceptional quality. Mme. Elisabeth Rethberg is not perhaps the ideal actress of Aïda, but her voice is hardly to be excelled nowadays among sopranos for sheer loveliness of tonal quality, and she employs it with taste and restraint as well as with powerful effect. Mme. Maria Olszewska's superb voice is known to Bostonians through her appearances here wit' the Chicagoans. This was her first appearance here as Amneris, and she was magnificent vocally and as a stage presence.

The veteran Mr. Martinelli was in fine voice. He offered that rarity of the stage, a satisfying Radames. Mr. Ezio Pinza, a fine singing-actor, was an impressive Ramfis. Mr. Armando Borgioli was a dramatically and musically effective Amonasro, and Mr. Louis d'Angelo a sufficient Pharaoh.

Credit for the ensemble and for the poetic interpretation of the finer passages of the score, such as those of the Nile scene and of the final entombment, must go to Mr. Tullio Serafin, whose authoritative baton held together the multitudinous forces of stage and orchestra pit.

L. A. S.

Mysteries Under Hood Told to Driver in Talk

Motorists who have only a vague idea where gas and oil is put into their cars will be introduced to magnetos, carburetors and other mysterious gadgets beneath the hoods in a course given by Mr. John J. Gildee, automotive expert. The first meeting was held last night at M. I. T. under the auspices of the state university extension.

While the repairing of automobiles will be the primary consideration, greater safety in driving, increase in milage and reduction of bills will be considered. "More miles for your dollar" is the slogan of the course. Non-technical language, charts and actual motor parts will be used in making the lectures clear. Enrolments will be accepted at the meeting, 55 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, or at the University Extension Office, 217 State House.

Historic Names Found In 'Orchard of Fame'

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Attorney-General Homer Cummings goes in for what might be called historical shrubbery.

Associates of the Justice Department chief disclosed today that he has three cherry trees on the grounds of his home at Greenwich, Conn., named respectively "George Washington" (the most fruitful), "Martha Washington" and "Abraham Lincoln."

A maple tree is named "Franklin D. Roosevelt" and a pin oak "Woodrow Wilson."

Melrose Church Bells Urge Drys to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass., April 3—Bells tolled out vigorously in this city this morning. Men hurried through their breakfasts. Housewives quickly primped. It was election day.

Church bells seldom toll to bring out citizens to vote. But today's issue demanded the church-going vote be cast as to whether or not intoxicating liquor should be splashed across the face of a dry record dating back to the city's beginning. Thus the bronze tongues tolled their appeal to vote and vote right.

Few Bank Loans For New Capital Because of Laws

Credit Eases but Fear of Securities Act Slows Progress

Business is better and credit is easier. At least Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Washington, says so. And there is little disagreement—unless, perhaps, it is on that point of credit.

Boston bankers say, "Of course credit is easy." There has been little change for many months, they insist. They not only are willing to loan money but actually are seeking out prospective borrowers.

But apparently that isn't all of the story. The banks are holding out their surplus money for short-term loans for seasonal requirements. They intimate that there really isn't so great a demand for short-term money as there is a desire on the part of the banks to loan it out. When it comes to capital loans, however, the strings on the bag tighten.

And it's all because of the narrow restrictions of the Federal Securities Act, the bankers say. They explain that they don't dare make loans for new capital. They have the money and would like to put it to work, they say, but are afraid of the consequences in case the securities act should in the future be interpreted "thus and so."

So it seems that credit is easier—except for the industrialist who needs money for purposes other than pay rolls and seasonal requirements.

There really is lots of money available, though, Boston financiers point out. Banks are less anxious to remain liquid than a year ago. More money has been put out by the Government.

It remains, the bankers insist, for the Federal Government to lift the barriers in the way of distribution of the money where it is needed, in capital loans to the so-called "heavy industries."

Massachusetts Joins Move Toward Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

liberal provisions of the NRA, granting a new freedom for worker representation, no professional organizers are needed. The workers have seized upon the opportunity to advance their cause.

In Massachusetts, the A. F. of L. has but one paid organizer in the field. And even he spends but part of his time in the State.

So fast are things moving that few figures are available to give a complete and accurate picture. To begin with, the organization spurt has taken place in three distinct movements. One is in the American Federation of Labor, one among independent unions and the other in so-called company unions.

The A. F. of L. and associated unions include the greatest number of workers, and have enjoyed probably the largest proportional growth. The independent unions represent a smaller number and have had a slightly less marked gain. The company unions are an unknown quantity, for they have no central agency through which data are obtainable. These company unions, however, have undoubtedly experienced an increase comparable with that of the A. F. of L.—at least nationally.

To get a clearer view of conditions in Massachusetts it is necessary to look over figures available for the nation as a whole.

It is estimated that the A. F. of L. and affiliated unions now include more than 4,000,000, a gain of about 1,300,000 since the Blue Eagle set out on its flight. Independent unions are reckoned to have a membership of about 1,000,000, an increase under the NRA of about 400,000.

Few Company Unions

As for company unions, Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., says he believes they now include "between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000." It is held that a large though unknown, proportion of these have signed up within the past year.

Company unions have attracted the worker principally in such trades as automobiles, iron and steel, foundries, machine shops, electrical manufacturing, metal mining, petroleum refining, rubber products and farm machinery.

Massachusetts includes but one, or perhaps two, of these to any extent—electrical manufacturing and copper products. And in one large electric plant the other day the workers said by way of the ballot that they prefer an outside independent union rather than the company union.

Industries in which the regular unions are strong are clothing, printing and publishing, coal, railways, textiles, building trades, and boots and shoes.

Massachusetts is widely known for its textiles and boots and shoes, and is well represented in all these other fields with the exception of coal.

The obvious conclusion is that this State probably has seen less activity in the company union field than in the others.

It is known that where but 330 separate Massachusetts union locals existed on record in 1932, there now are close to 900. The total membership is not yet even guessed at officially. It sometimes takes days of travel and research to determine the exact number of members of one local reporting its organization to the department.

Strides Become Apparent

An unofficial estimate places this total now at between 350,000 and 400,000. When it is realized that the number of wage earners of the organizable class now at work in the state is not much more than 800,000, and that the membership of the company unions is not included, the tremendous strides made in this district are strikingly apparent.

The gain is all the more spectacular when seen in comparison with the steady dropping off which took place between 1929 and 1932. In the former year the state labor department estimated the total union membership to be 191,528. In 1932 it was 150,342.

This forfeiting of union cards, as has been seen, was turned, immediately after the adoption of the NRA, into a gradually swelling stampede back into the fold, with each former member bringing along several new ones.

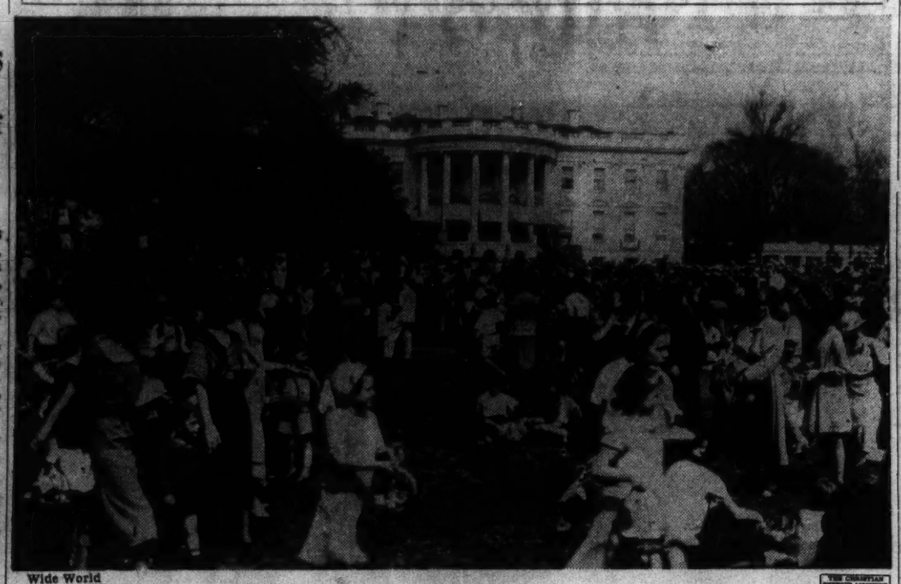
"And," says Mr. Watt, "we haven't even begun yet."

Of course the aim of all this organizing hasn't yet been accomplished. Wages haven't gone up enough. And even if hours have been shortened the position of the individual worker probably hasn't yet been improved to anywhere near the extent which he feels it should be.

But that's another story. The wage earner is putting himself in a place where he can have something to say about his price—his wage. He now is articulate. He probably will become vociferous if he can maintain the necessary unity.

As for unity—the existence of the three separate fields of worker representation presents a genuine problem the solution of which, of course, will determine to a great extent the measure of success attending the development of the organization itself.

But Where Are the Eggs?



Wide World

View of White House Grounds on Occasion of Easter Egg Rolling Party

What Good Is Candy If Girl Is Not Home?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—"In the spring a young man's fancy," etc. . . . and it doesn't really matter how young the man is.

Bobby Reinhardt and his pal, a couple of six-year-olds, feeling the urge of spring the other afternoon, purchased a bag of gum drops from a neighborhood store, and went calling.

Soon they were back at the store. "We want our nickel back," they told the proprietor, passing him the bag of candy. "And why do you want your nickel back?" they were asked.

"Well, the girl we were going to give the candy to wasn't home," was the reply.

Tech to Hear Aviation Expert

Dr. Clark B. Millikan, co-assistant of the Guggenheim Graduate School of Aeronautics of the California Institute of Technology, will arrive in Boston shortly to lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on aviation.

NRA Order Affects Nation's Coal Mining

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—NRA officials said Saturday the order by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson for coal miners of a seven-hour day and five-day week affect Illinois as well as the industry in every other state.

In Illinois the base pay of $5 a day was left untouched, but the hourly rate of pay was increased to 71.4 cents. This schedule applies to skilled inside labor. Outside common labor will be paid $4 per day and 57.1 cents per hour.

No Reason for Strike

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 3 (AP)—Mr. George L. Googe, Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement here Saturday night asserting that the course of the National Textile Industrial Relations Board in settling the Cleveland cloth mills strike at Shelby, N. C., had removed any necessity for a strike by textile workers anywhere at this time.

Roosevelt Indorses Citizens' Conference In Aid of Schools

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—The National Citizens' Conference on the Crisis in Education, at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak Friday, has the well-wishes of President Roosevelt.

Expressing regret at his inability to attend the sessions here Thursday and Friday, the President sent a statement of commendation in which he said, in part:

"May I congratulate the organizers of the Citizens' Conference on the Crisis in Education for calling together leaders in American thought to consider ways and means of solving some of the critical problems that confront the schools of the nation.

"That our educational institutions have suffered much within the past few years is evident. Because of a lack of funds, thousands of schools have closed early this year and many have eliminated highly essential services.

"Although the effects of the present lack of adequate educational opportunities on our national life may not be noticeable today, the time may soon come when direful effects will be apparent. It is, therefore, the responsibility of every American to see that the great strides that we have made in education since colonial times shall not be lost."

Prince Lays Stone For Rhodesian Capital

LUSAKA, Rhodesia, April 3 (AP)—Prince George today laid the foundation stone of new government buildings in Lusaka, destined to become the new capital of Northern Rhodesia.

The capital will be transferred from Livingstone, which is considered not central enough for the white population of the self-governing colony.

Higher Education For Non-College Youths Planned

Ontario Teachers Seek Broadening of Course for Older Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 3—Teachers of primary, secondary and special schools and of colleges, with trustees and rate payers to the number of nearly 3000, gathered here yesterday to secure assistance in their work, and to try to further the task of resolving the educational system of Ontario into a process of practical value to the youth of the country

One forward-looking suggestion arising from the provincial council of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation is that for modification of the high school curriculum to enable the giving of greater attention to the needs of pupils who do not intend to enter university and who will probably leave school at the end of two years. The matriculation is regarded as the standard for obtaining a position in business and industry, but the suggestion is that a campaign of propaganda be undertaken to induce parents to permit children to enter the proposed course.

If the department of education of the province is willing to establish this course, it is proposed that it appoint one person for a year previously to popularize the course. He would do this by means of inspiring articles and by addressing various interested public bodies, to the end that the employer will not expect an applicant for a position to have matriculation standing.

The proposed course is for two years, but third and fourth year training for pupils able and willing to go on is provided.

Boston's Easter Parade of 1905 swept leisurely down the avenue

IT WAS the day of sweeping ostrich plumes, pert little bonnets, hair piled high in pompadour style, rustling taffeta and skirts wide and flaring. Boston had time to take its Easter Parade seriously. The tide of motor traffic had not yet risen to choke the Avenue. A well-turned-out brougham and pair was still the smartest transportation of the day.

It was an era when the management of property was far less complicated than it is today.

At the present time it is beyond the capability of the individual to keep abreast of the wave of new legislation, municipal, state and federal, which has a direct bearing on the management of property.

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Progress in Education

Lifting Peace Above Sentiment

What the Inland City of Denver Is Doing About World Affairs

By Robert Mullen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

SUPPOSE some wealthy man should hand you $1,250,000 and just casually tell you to use the yearly income to "advance understanding and good will in social, industrial and international relationships," and would amplify that while this work must be world-wide in scope and influence it should focus in Denver and the surrounding Rocky Mountain region—what would you do?

One summer day 10 years ago officials of the University of Denver had just such a situation arise when a Denver capitalist presented them with a 12-story office building together with those general directions. This is the story of their answer to the question, and what they have done about it.

Founding the Foundation

After perhaps a little twiddling of watch charms of Phi Beta Kappa keys they appointed four trustees: Mr. James H. Causey, donor of the building; Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter of the University of Denver; Dr. Heber R. Harper of Columbia University and former chancellor of Denver University, and Dr. Ernest Wilkins, president of Oberlin College. These trustees formulated the rather long title of The Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences of the University of Denver (hereinafter called the foundation for the sake of brevity) as best expressing the ideas outlined by Mr. Causey. Then without consideration of applications they invited Dr. Ben M. Cherrington to come to Denver to inaugurate the work of the foundation and act as its executive secretary.

Dr. Cherrington was chosen because of his work at the University of California in promoting international student friendships and his great interest in social and industrial relationships. Besides his experience at California, Dr. Cherrington holds degrees from the University of Nebraska and Columbia University.

Dr. Cherrington studied the general purposes of the foundation and then submitted his problem to about 150 of the world's best known men and women asking them, "What would you do?"

Prominent Men Give Suggestions

From Gandhi in India, from Smuts in Africa, from Jane Addams in Chicago, from Hoover in Washington, from T. Z. Koo in China, from Roscoe Pound at Harvard, from William Allen White in Kansas, from Louis D. Brandeis on the Supreme Court bench, from Ramsay MacDonald in London—from all these world figures, and others just as prominent, came answers and suggestions. Compiling these answers, Dr. Cherrington found that most of them emphasized the need for an American awakening to the post-war position of the United States in international life, to an understanding based on a knowledge of world affairs, and consequently a broad view, that would effectively serve as an active agency for peace.

Having determined upon the end, Dr. Cherrington next sought for the means of attaining it.

In many respects his was an uncharted course. Doubtless a great sentimental interest in world peace existed then, just as it does now; but his job was to transform this mere sentimental desire, which of course was liable to human fluctuation and change with any sort of war propaganda, to a definite knowledge that would stand secure in face of inflamed opinion or misinformed thought. To quote Dr. Cherrington's own more scholarly words: "By experimentation we sought to develop an informed world view among our citizens, and to make the foundation a resource which the citizens of the region could turn to for trustworthy information on the critical issues confronting America in her international relationships."

A Four-Point Policy

Of course, this was more easily said than done. Arousing in any large number of people in this inland fastness an interest in other nations is a more difficult task, according to Mr. Cherrington, than similar work in, say, a coast city where international commerce and perhaps threat of attack quicken public consciousness to some knowledge and understanding of their neighbors across the sea.

After two years of study, research and observation of the methods of others, Mr. Cherrington determined upon a four-point policy to serve as the basis for his Denver foundation.

This four-point program has for its first step the dramatization of world affairs for large numbers of persons who can catch some of the vivid and thrilling color of present-day maneuvers for organization and adjustment. Again, as Mr. Cherrington expresses it, "Science has integrated affairs and interests and has created a world community. Peace is only incidental to our work because it would naturally be a by-product of successful organization.

To dramatize this organization process, Mr. Cherrington initiated a series of fortnightly luncheon meetings four years ago at which prominent lecturers were presented to speak on some phase of international understanding. Included among these speakers have been such arresting figures as: Sisley Huddleston, the Monitor's European editorial correspondent; Louis Fisher from Russia, the Hon. Wedgwood Benn, Oswald Garrison Villard, Sherwood Eddy, Dr. Hu Shih, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Pierre de Lanux, and many others.

The Publicity Arm

These luncheons and the speakers prove in a way to be the publicity arm of the foundation, too, because arrival of a world figure serves to arouse local press comment and thus widen public interest in the work of the foundation. The luncheons were started with about 200 guests and have outgrown three dining rooms and are limited to a little less than 1000 now only because no larger room is available.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington

Executive Secretary of the University of Denver Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences.

Below this surface work which attracts attention and which dramatizes world affairs for the largest group the foundation reaches, other work of a more important functional nature goes on. In this work Mr. Cherrington seeks to reach the various community groups and interests and broaden their views with exact knowledge by beginning with existing interests and leading on to wider concerns.

For example, he will find a group of a few lawyers regularly attending the luncheon meetings to hear the speakers and will invite them to join him in a series of evening meetings dealing with, say, codification of international laws, prevention of crime, or a consideration of the World Court. When the foundation of knowledge is gained on these subjects, their interest quite naturally expands to other aspects of world affairs. They learn, for instance, that war is a much more important subject to lawyers than crime and that the World Court is the lawyer's solution to the problem of war. As a consequence of the foundation's work among lawyers here, the group recently voted almost unanimously in favor of the United States joining the World Court.

Other Community Groups Enlist

Another group approached by Mr. Cherrington are the educators who are interested in knowing about the new educational methods developed around the world and particularly, just now, the citizenship training in Germany and Russia. These educators are given truthful news and information about world affairs that stands as a bulwark against the untruthful propaganda which occasionally seeks a lodging place in the minds of their pupils.

Bankers find their interest aroused by talks on the gold standard and the status of debts in international affairs. And so the work proceeds through the various community groups such as the service and social clubs where business men are found.

The work that Mr. Cherrington does in reaching the different groups of men is duplicated among women by his assistant, Miss Elizabeth M. Fackt, who actively brings the "wider horizon" to women's groups.

Then, below these functional groups comes the intensive study groups. The first group of this sort was formed seven years ago and is still meeting one night a week for detailed study of world affairs. "It is a class that never graduates," Mr. Cherrington explains with a smile. The class is composed of adults who enjoy and profit from watching present history march across the stage of world life. From this first intensive study group, five other such groups have sprung up. Each group is limited to either 40 or 50 persons.

Personal Work

Following close on the heels of the intensive work comes the personalized efforts of Mr. Cherrington and his assistants. They keep in touch with each individual interested in the work of the foundation and send them personalized study materials and contact them frequently by telephone or mail. An example of the personalized work lies in the fact that each person must ask the foundation personally for reservations to the meetings. While a small thing in itself, it gives the foundation workers an opportunity to have a personal word with the people they are serving.

Besides this work with the adults of the "town," Mr. Cherrington carries on extensive work with the "gown" at the university. The foundation is now housed in a wing of the beautiful new Reed Library building on the campus.

For the foundation's use there are two seminar rooms, classrooms, offices and a strikingly attractive library which is finished in pine knot boards and which has a deep fireplace "that works," as Mr. Cherrington happily assures us. The library has become the focal point for international affairs material in the Rocky Mountain region. Also at Mr. Cherrington's disposal is a large and attractive auditorium.

Mr. Cherrington regards his work as only just begun and is ever on the alert for ideas which will expand the foundation's usefulness and carry out the terms of the gift.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

A School Without a Doormat

They May Appear to Be Only Playing School, But No, It Is in All Earnestness. In This Remote Farming Village in New Jersey, the Class, on Pleasant Days, Moves Out Into the Yard. A Baby From a Near-by House Became So Interested That He Has Joined Up and Is as Serious as the Rest.

Inner Motive the Best Spur

Rewards and Prizes, Trouble Makers, Says Schoolman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron

REWARDS and prizes, indicative of the highly competitive system of the public schools in the United States, should be eliminated, declares Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, superintendent of schools in this city. This, he says, requires a complete remaking of the purposes and methods of the schools.

"Competition breeds an unlovely spirit," continues Dr. Gosling. "To my mind our endeavor should be to have children learn how to act properly from internal, intrinsic motives, instead of from a desire for external bribes or rewards."

He goes on to state that we see this spirit of striving to "beat the other fellow," of working only in hope of a reward, all around us in the present social structure. He explained that we are an essentially acquisitive society.

To Surpass Own Efforts—the Goal

"We are engaged in constant struggle to surpass our fellows," he says. "We measure success by the amount of wealth we have accumulated or by the degree in which we have surpassed others in our endeavors. I have but little doubt that the low state into which society has fallen within recent years is due to the overdevelopment of competition and to unwarranted zeal for private rewards. The whole of civil society would be made over, in my opinion, if all people would learn to think in terms of surpassing one's own efforts instead of surpassing the efforts of others. Society is full of all kinds of ugly practices of bribery and rewards which are fed by the schools with their own systems of bribes and rewards. The idea that one must have an easier time in life than someone else, more wealth and power than the other fellow, is a poor one."

Dr. Gosling says that he would like to put each school child into the position of learning to earn his happiness. He believes that each child really has enough creative spirit to motivate him properly if he isn't led in the wrong direction by the practice of rewards.

A More Wholesome Variety

"The development of a creative spirit instead of a competitive spirit is more wholesome," he says. "I believe that there are plenty of men today who would like to be railroad executives or heads of big organizations for very small salaries, just for the joy of the work. They do not need big external rewards in the way of bloated salaries. They merely want the satisfaction of doing a big job well.

"In order to encourage scholarship for its own sake, we have given all sorts of prizes and awards, have engaged in all sorts of competitive contests which tend to increase the sense of superiority of those who succeed and to decrease the spirits of those who do not win.

"If anyone says that competition in America has made our country what it is, my answer is that it is no credit to us that we are what we are. If competition has brought us to this point, we need to change our ways as soon as we can."

Evidence of Social Planning

Dr. Gosling adds that he believed there is more evidence of social planning in the world today than ever before. He said that in his opinion the purpose of it all is to create conditions whereby the individual may live richly and joyously in fulfillment of his own "design for a living," while at the same time he finds this fulfillment possible only as he merges his interests with the interests of the whole of society.

"Youth will not find it easy to accept this doctrine," he said. "We begin life as individualists and when we are young we have visions of great personal achievements. But the individualism of youth must melt into the social idealism of later years. The progress of the race is dependent not so much upon the contributions of the few who are great as upon the multitude of small contributions of the myriads who are undistinguished."

Dad Makes a Map Puzzle of City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One father, desirous of having his children learn to know their own city, had a map mounted on cardboard and cut into jig-saw designs. The children took just as much interest in piecing this together as they did any of their other puzzles. Even six-year-old Billy learned quickly to know that the tall building that was the newspaper tower was right on a certain corner of the city. They could locate all the parks; learned the streets; learned the situation of one prominent building with another and were as familiar with the "other side of town" as they were with their own near-by streets.

When this family decided to take an afternoon drive they all voted where they would like to go. Maybe Ted would want to see the big armory building that he had so often fitted into his picture, or Betty would want to see the park with a certain statue in it. When people asked these children anything regarding the locality of a building or park, they had a clear idea just how to reach that place. The father figured that this would give the children a great advantage when they ever had to go alone to school, or if the boys took a job that required a knowledge of locations, as well as give them an appreciation of the city they lived in.

Broad Training First Two Years

Orientation College Added to State University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis

TO OFFER young citizens the background with which to understand the problems and to appraise the accomplishments of the leaders of the world, the University of Minnesota has established the General College. It was organized in the fall of 1932 to meet the needs of a large group of students who desire a broad view of modern life rather than technical or specialized training.

The university's administrators see in the conventional educational process the training of leaders, professional and intellectual. The emphasis which society has put on vocations for the past 25 years has made educational institutions training schools for the professions.

With an ideal of democracy firmly engrained, that education is the right of the masses, and with the establishment of state-supported schools, more young people are going to college than ever. For many of them, the traditional process has not succeeded. Leaders cannot be educated in masses, while the vocations and professions are already overcrowded.

They Leave With Fragments of Subjects

Because state institutions must admit all comers, the university accepts many students with insufficient preparation and little background. These inadequacies unquestionably are among the principal factors which place so many of such a group among the 44 to 50 per cent who fail to carry their education beyond the second year. They leave school with fragments of specialized training. They have had prerequisite courses to advanced study but no general grasp of the scope of the subject.

The General College, then, supplements the specialized departments. It is designed to give broadened intellectual training to those wanting to see the relation of man's activities to modern life. The courses should train the student for enlightened living in his relation to his family and to society, say the advocates of the college.

Specifically, the General College is prepared to serve those students who wish to spend only a year or two in college, those who are seeking general orientation before choosing a career, and those who may not meet the entrance requirements of the other colleges because training has not been given in specific preparatory subjects. Nearly half of the university's students in the past have fitted one or more of these classifications.

The General College holds a position parallel to other colleges in the university and is headed by a director, Malcolm S. MacLean, Ph. D. The faculty is drawn from the entire university staff. A course in the background of the modern world is given, for example, by a professor from the history department. The course concerned with basic wealth, natural resources, plant and animal life is taught by a professor from the College of Agriculture.

Type of Courses Offered

The following courses are indicative of the type offered by the college: "The Introduction to the Mathematics of Business and Everyday Life" considers everyday statistics and interest, depreciation and loans, investments and insurance. Geography is offered as "The Earth and Man"; and "Appreciation of the Fine Arts" considers the motion picture, the theater, the graphic arts, and music.

No prerequisites are required for any of the courses. The student is allowed to choose the courses he wishes, but is advised to select from various fields.

A degree of Associate in Arts will be granted after two years of work are satisfactorily completed. Satisfactory completion means more, however, than passing courses. In addition to the usual examinations, comprehensive examinations are given. Five of these must be passed before the student is eligible for the degree. One, which covers contemporary affairs, is required of all students. Four others must be passed in the fields in which they have been studying. If they fail to pass the comprehensives, they may take them over again at any time they feel prepared, but the passing standard is raised 10 points each time the examination is taken.

Concerning this contribution of the University of Minnesota to education, Director MacLean says, "It is necessary to pay much more attention to developing a rational, analytical attitude toward the economic, social, and political messes that the past generations have got these young people of today into. We believe that a citizenry prepared to give pyramidal support to the leaders will accomplish this. These trained citizens will be the agents understanding the leaders and helping the masses."

School Music A National Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MUSICAL activities in English schools have widely extended and broadened in the last few years. This is shown by the fact that pipe-making and playing, pianoforte lessons and gramophone and radio are all recommended and discussed in a new pamphlet of hints and advice which has been issued by the Board of Education for teachers and schools in England and Wales.

This is symptomatic of the change which has come over the music teaching in the schools. The change contrasts vividly with the music recommendations made by the Board of Education a generation ago which confined themselves almost wholly to vocal music.

On country dancing the following comment is made: "This indigenous art is so suitable for school use that it is not surprising that it has so strongly taken root. The tunes alone are a priceless national heritage, and these, allied to the grace and natural beauty of the appropriate movements and gestures, must surely be a lasting pleasure and benefit to the children."

The training and discipline involved in the percussion band, says the pamphlet, are invaluable. As the idea has become better understood, the teaching has steadily improved, with proportionate results. The corybantic welter of noise has become transformed into an orderly and controlled performance of percussion instruments. Counting 20 bars, and then striking the triangle on the second and fourth beats of the twenty-first bar is more difficult than it appears; and the ability to do this successfully argues considerable mental concentration.

Discussing rhythmics, the pamphlet says that this subject has won an assured place. "Rhythmic work has a unifying, calming and controlling effect. Its discipline is easy for the reason that it gives mental as well as bodily poise and balance."

Apart from its value in teaching the technique of music the rhythmic system claims that it helps the child to realize the character and mood of the music he hears. It may also claim that it adds grace and dignity to the bearing of the child.

To the broadening and improvement of school music is partly attributed the fact that the whole history of musical England from 1850 onward is one of emergence from darkness to light. The school work has created an audience for serious music; it has given the executant a deeper insight; it has broadened the outlook of the composer. It has helped to revive a native art; teachers were among the first to realize the greatness of Cecil Sharp's work, and the schools were not slow to profit by it. The result has been a new musical literature unique in national music, composed by men of first-rate ability.

While the Seeds Are Sprouting

Home Kindergarten Series—7

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials

Miniature Japanese Garden Sets
Toy spades, rakes and hoes
Drawing Paper
Crayons
Construction Paper
Paper Fasteners
Paste
Seeds

For the Mother

"The Charm of Gardens," by Dion Clayton Calthrop. Published by A. & C. Black at 7s. 6d.
"Grey Old Gardens." Published by T. N. Foulis at 7s. 6d.
"Gardens of England," by E. T. Cook. Published by A. & C. Black at 7s. 6d.

For the Child

"Grimms Fairy Tales," published by Macmillan at $1.
*"Little Children's Bible." Published by Macmillan at $1.

BEFORE tackling a garden project, the mother has a treat in store for herself in building up a rich fund of garden information, served up generously on the shelves of public libraries. Take "The Charm of Gardens," for instance. In its very first chapter we are brought in touch with the old world gardens of England, where flowers, vegetables, and fruits have been lovingly and understandingly cultivated for generations. It paints pictures of sumptuous lily-padded lakes bordered by rich green carpets, of colorful gardens banked against thatched cottages with roses rambling in at latticed windows, of age-old trees at whose feet the crocuses and daffodils are massed in spring-time freshness.

From the wealth of inspirations which the mother thus gains she, in turn, inspires the little ones. It is common knowledge that children love to grub in the soil, so when their grubbing is to some purpose with the end in view of making a garden there will be no complaints about dirt-stained garments.

It is best to allot a bed with good soil in a sunny spot to the young gardeners as disappointment resulting from weak plants might discourage them at the outset. They will be perfectly capable of digging up the earth and pulverizing it in preparation for the seed. Such hardy annuals as nasturtiums, Virginia stock, marigolds, scarlet runner beans or batchelor buttons grow well even for inexperienced workers. In some cases, when the children are not going to be regular in attending their beds it is more satisfactory to buy a few boxes of seedlings, and transplant them.

Tucking Them In

These bloom earlier and may provide more satisfactory results, but, in the long run, the actual process of learning about seeds, of tucking them into the ground, and patiently caring for them is a well-learned and useful lesson.

One way of putting in the time while the seeds are germinating is to study the same process in the kindergarten room. Pea, corn or bean seeds, placed on a damp blotter in a saucer, and kept moist, soon sprout, and growth of roots and shoots may be easily perceived. All of this work should be recorded in booklets.

Another method which children will be sure to enjoy, is to purchase a set of toy Japanese garden figures. These are not expensive, and one set divides into enough figures for three small gardens.

Two girls when making this experiment found that a satisfactory garden bed could be made by filling the bottom of a shallow bowl with pebbles for drainage, covering these with an inch and a half of soil, and laying over all a piece of florist's green grass matting. Into this the little Japanese garden figures were stuck, the pagoda on a tiny mound, beneath it the arched bridge, dwarfed pines, and quaint Japanese lady with her paper parasol. The soil and matting were kept quite moist and a few grains of grass seed sown.

Dainty Visitors

From a bird's cage hanging near, seeds sometimes fell into the "garden" and it was interesting to see the dainty visitors which sprouted from it. A "hen and chickens" plant was added, and grew well. Then, to add a note of comedy, some one tucked in a runner bean. The first thing the family knew a bean stalk clambered to the light. Of course, it dwarfed all the "garden," and became a veritable "Jack and the Beanstalk."

The same thing could be done with the kindergarten bowls, and will undoubtedly suggest that story to the class. It would be easy to fold, cut and construct a cottage for Jack and his mother, set it up on the matting, cut out boy figures and cows, which had been previously traced with carbon paper and construction paper. Finally each could act out the scene of Jack trading his cow for a handful of beans. These could actually be planted, and soon Jack can begin his climb to the land of the Giant. The rest of the story also could be constructed; the Giant's castle, Jack escaping with the harp, the hen and the money bags, and lastly the dash down the bean stalk with a cardboard giant hotly pursuing.

Friend Gardeners

So the time passes merrily while the seeds in their outside beds are sprouting. Of course, daily visits will be paid to them, and weighty consultations might be held with gardeners in public parks or grown-up friends who can give good advice about weeding or cultivating. Many an entertaining chat arises if we speak of our work to the gardeners in the city parks, when the class takes its weekly walks. The gardeners are not so busy but what they enjoy spending a few minutes in calling children's attention to a perfect "bee" in the heart of the tall, blue delphiniums, or pointing out new varieties of plants which have been developed. How intently little ears listen to the words of wisdom, and how eagerly little noses sniff the delicious perfume of some "special species!"

If garden lilies or potted lilies are available, a most inspiring talk may be developed, using Matthew VI: 28-30 as a basis. Let the children earnestly observe and consider the effortless beauty of these flowers. Then bring out the thought that so God clothes all his little ones.

Meanwhile, the home garden has come on apace, and blooms can be cut carefully and arranged for the house. The childlike "bunching" of flowers can be gently corrected by calling attention to a spray of leaves, a flower or two and a bud which, when placed in a plain green holder, allow the shape and grace of the flowers to be seen, whereas in the bunch this is quite lost. Even young children grasp these ideas easily, and, being instilled early, it becomes the natural procedure when arranging a bouquet for mother.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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His Education
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Write for information to the advertisers represented on the Progress in Education Page Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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SEE Also Saturday Progress in Education Page for Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

An Eighteenth Century Riddle

AMONG the curiosities of human life, there never was one more entrancing than John Baskerville. The story of his career is downright romance. It is even more spectacular than a dime thriller, because Baskerville was not only a poor boy who made his fortune but a great artist as well.

It is in the early years of the eighteenth century that John Baskerville first appears, as a footman to a gentleman in King's Norton, England. His master, happening to teach him to write, found that he had a real talent for calligraphy, and put him to work instructing the poor boys of the parish. So, having been raised suddenly from the illiterate state, Baskerville, when he was about twenty, moved to Birmingham and set up as a writing teacher. He extended his field to include stonecutting, and made inscriptions which are still to be seen around Birmingham. Here, a moderately comfortable writing master and stonecutter, one might expect to leave him. Not many eighteenth century servants raised themselves so gratifyingly in the world.

But not at all. Around 1740 a certain John Taylor began commercializing a new kind of Japanese varnish. It was the sort of novelty to catch the public fancy, and japanned ware began to be a fad. Whereupon Baskerville, with a sagacity more native to the nineteenth than to the eighteenth century, plunged into the same manufacture. His success is one of those ridiculous, unfounded phenomena of business. Japanned goods revolutionized English domestic life. Everyone had to have some of Baskerville's boxes, salvers, bread-baskets and tea trays. Things of beauty they were not, but financially they were a triumph. John Baskerville found himself a man of ease; he was in a position to satisfy his whims, and so, on a foundation of pin-trays, on a revolution in bric-a-brac, he proceeded to build a revolution in the art of printing.

* * *

The standards of printing in England at this time had fallen very low. The growing literacy of the people and the consequent demand for inexpensive books had combined, with the discovery of cheap methods for substituting the old good inks and papers, to create a situation such that there was actually no good printing being done. When he turned his mind to it, Baskerville found that he must not only design his own types, but manufacture his own paper and his own ink. Nothing daunted, he set to work zealously in his new country house. His practice in stonecutting had prepared him for cutting as well as designing the type; but he was not a man easily pleased, and is said to have cut some thousands of letters before he was satisfied. So it was 1756 before his proposal for a Vergil, with a specimen sheet of type and make-up "went forth"—as Macaulay has it—"to astonish all the librarians of Europe."

And astonish them he did, not only into admiration of his work, but into hope of a reform in the art of printing. That Baskerville was an artist, his printing would prove, but so would the remarkable consistency of his taste. A man without—so far as we know—regular classical education, he exemplified in everything he did the best of eighteenth century classicism. The type he designed, elegant, symmetrical, and sharp as a cameo, depending for its effect on the pure contrast of black and white on unadorned pages, is classic. Not for him the exuberant decorations, the rich supplementary illustrations of a William Morris. No, Baskerville's text stands alone, triumphing by its own merit—interpreted only by a type almost symbolic of its mood. The books he chose to publish were all curiously appropriate. What could be more fitting to the slightly romantic classicism of this type than Vergil? Following his taste delicately into the field of English literature, Baskerville chose for his second volume the poetry of Milton. By this time his work had begun to attract attention, and the University of Oxford, ordering a complete Greek alphabet, elected him University printer for ten years.

* * *

Reading over the list of proud titles—the Juvenal, the Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Lucretius, Terence, the Ariosto, the Congreve, the Addison—one cannot but be impressed. But there is still more to the picture. If we imagine John Baskerville a lean and scholarly enthusiast, we are quite wrong. "In private life," says Hutton, "he was a humorist." He was, in fact, an original. When he made his fortune, he took eight acres in the country and built himself a fine three-story mansion, with an avenue of trees and a pond, which he named Easy Hill. There he lived with his wife, who had formerly been his servant, in elegant homeliness. Were they to sit uncomfortably in a parlor, just because they had a fortune? Certainly not. They preferred the kitchen, as before; and there, in a singularly large and magnificent kitchen, they entertained, she in striped silk, and he in a grand quantity of gold lace. And all of this would be simply very amusing indeed, the gold lace and the coach and cream-colored pair, if it were not for the Horace and the New Testament, if it were not for John Baskerville's marvelous skill and taste as a printer.

In the end Baskerville remains an eighteenth century riddle which we need not hope to crack. Who can say what quality of man he was? Is anything on the face of it more improbable than that an illiterate footman would be remembered as one of the world's great printers? What was the impulse which gave this man—enjoyed by his contemporaries largely as a spectacle of idiosyncrasy—his impeccable taste in literature as well as typography? And there are other paradoxes. John Wilkes, after praising his art, is said to have added: "But he was a terrible infidel, he used to shock me." And yet this terrible infidel's most cherished ambition was to print the Book of Common Prayer, and in the end he had three Bibles, nine editions of the Prayer-Book, two Psalters, and two Greek Testaments to his credit! He is said to have had no education, yet he possessed Greek and Latin and his work is that of a man of learning. He filled England with a clatter of tasteless knicknacks—but what a list of books he printed! What could be more noble than his simple declaration: "It is not my desire to print many books, but such only as are books of consequence"? This devotion to quality, at the disregard of quantity, the passion for perfection which makes his printing a satisfying and astonishing art, will make us admire him whether we understand him or not. He was a man who believed it worth while to do a thing perfectly.

ELIZABETH WILDER.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Richard Southall Grant

The Magnolia Gardens, Near Charleston, South Carolina, at the Height of Their Spring Loveliness

Birdsong Understood

Every morning a crowd of rooks flies over my room, on its way from the roost to the feeding grounds beyond the village. I do not know at what hour they pass, because I have never looked at my watch; but it is at the time when the fullness of sleep is over, the body is at rest and the perception clear. As I lie in bed listening to them, I am reminded of passing slowly through a crowd of people and hearing what individual members of it are saying. Sometimes only a sentence is heard, or a question and answer, and sometimes a whole conversation. Such fragments, caught in passing, admit you to a part of the lives of the people that you hear. With some you can, in your mind, go back to their homes, and with some you go no farther than their doors. It is the same with the rooks. In these moments in the early morning, I am conscious at first of the outside of their lives; and, at the same time, it is as though I were one of the flock flying out to the fields to feed, for a time sharing and understanding their life.

* * *

There have been other times when it has seemed possible to understand birds' songs and calls; but in the daytime, when daily business has reasserted its claims over the mind, moments of clear perception are rarer. Two instances stand out in my memory. One was in the spring. At the bottom of a Devon valley, a willow warbler was passing through a clump of hazels searching for food. He was moving delicately from twig to twig, tilting up the leaves with his beak or leaning over to search their under sides and darting out into the open to catch a fly. He came so close to where I was standing, as still as the dead stump of a tree, that I could see each feather on his breast and the light on his eye. As he moved, he breathed his song. His throat swelled slightly and, when he turned toward me, I could see the color of the inside of his mouth.

* * *

The other instance was in the New Forest. In a thicket by a gate, there lived a robin that I used to visit. Leaning on the gate, I placed a small aluminium box which held his slices of cheese beside me and whistled for him. Before long he appeared, as he always did, at the edge of the thicket, and climbed by an accustomed path to the gate-post. He paused at each twig and whistled softly, so softly that the eye, seeing the movement of the feather at his throat, had to help the ear to hear. His progress along the gate was slow; he stopped frequently and, head on one side, looked at the box with one eye and at me with the other. He took as many pieces of cheese as he wanted, stepped back and sang again and went away. The leisurely way in which he passed from the thicket to the gate, and the short phrases of song, keyed my mind to a pitch of receptivity in which I was conscious of nothing but the bird, the gate, the thicket and the song; and, when he had flown away, I felt as if for a short moment I had known him.

* * *

There are several theories of why birds sing, and one of them may be the right one. But I am not considering why they sing so much as what they sing. Many writers, in their descriptions of birds' songs and courtship, try to interpret in human language what the birds mean and suggest motives for their actions. Surely these interpretations must fail, because they are too humanistic. If a man, in putting one of his own ideas into words, inevitably changes and limits the idea, how much more must he fail in an attempt to interpret the meaning of a bird's idea in human language. What, then, of these moments of understanding of which I am writing? If you were to ask me what they meant, when I seemed to understand the rooks in the morning, the willow warbler on the spray of hazel, and the robin on the gate, I would tell you that they meant exactly what they said and nothing more. H. A. R. T.

NOTABLE as is the display of azaleas in Kew Gardens, near London, there is a placard close by humbly to inform the traveler that only in Magnolia Gardens, at Charleston, South Carolina, are azaleas to be found "in their highest glory."

Writing in the Century Magazine of July, 1921, John Galsworthy said: "Everyone who goes to Charleston in the spring soon or late visits Magnolia Gardens. A painter of flowers and trees, I specialize in gardens, and freely assert that none in the world is so beautiful as this. . . .

"Brilliant with azaleas, or magnolias, it centers round a pool of dreamy water, overhung by tall trunks wanly festooned with the gray Florida moss. Beyond anything I have ever seen, it is other-worldly. And I went there day after day, drawn as one is drawn in youth by visions of the Ionian Sea, of the East, or the Pacific Isles. I used to sit paralyzed by the absurdity of putting brush to canvas in front of that dream-pool. I wanted to paint of it a picture like that of the fountain, by Hellen, which hangs in the Luxembourg. But I knew I never should."

For about two hundred and twenty-five years the estate, originally named "Magnolia-on-the-Ashley," has been owned continuously by the Drayton family and their descendants. The colonial mansion of brick was destroyed by fire in the Revolutionary period, and a second dwelling was burned during the Civil War. The old steps of the second residence now lead up to a cottage—the springtime residence of the present owner.

A short time after inheriting this estate, the Reverend John Grimké Drayton conceived the idea of creating a garden, and thus was commenced this wonderland that today is a monument to his love of beauty. The first plants of the species known as "Azalea Indica" were imported into this country from the Orient and planted by Mr. Drayton in 1843.

The estate takes its name from its many fine specimens of the "Magnolia Grandiflora." In early May the bloom of these trees adds an aftermath of loveliness to the garden, but during March and April, azaleas command the scene—white, purple, pink and magenta. Huge banks of superb blooms, sound every note of the color scale from palest pink to dazzling crimson, from lilac-blue to deepest purple, and tumble riotously along the winding paths. In addition to the immense collection of azaleas, there is a valuable collection of the "Camellia Japonica." Probably nowhere else may be found as many different varities of these beautiful plants.

Now nearly a century old, the Gardens present each year their astonishing luxuriance of growth, great clusters of wistaria and garlands of golden banksia roses swaying in the tree tops; while, below, the shimmering white of dogwood blossoms and the deep mauve of crêpe myrtle make it a place of unrivaled loveliness.

The Song Sparrow Returns

At last I hear your lilting melody—
Your eager, vibrant song of utter joy!
Here, where the earth is blanketed with white,
Your gay, familiar notes delight my heart.
Is it a summons, little feathered friend,
To all the waiting bulbs, the growing things,
To venture out upon their pilgrimage?
Will your sweet music waken ice-bound streams
And send them running swiftly on their way?
Ah, you have told me in emphatic tones
That spring is running toward me on swift feet,
And yet the sky lowers somber-toned and gray!

Until I heard your merry, morning song
I, too, believed that winter was still here,
But now, no pelt of hurrying, wind-blown snow
Can stop the song that trembles in my heart.
The dogwood trees have heard your message, too;
Already their round buds are swelling up
And every willow tree wears strands of gold
Where its bare arms wave in the teasing wind.

Your certain song of promise has aroused
Expectant gladness in the waiting earth.
Down garden paths that look so wintry now
I almost see the yellow cowslips nod
As they will do in just a few weeks more,
Lifting their heads above the muddy sod.
Triumphantly, your notes of gladness ring—
I catch the scent of lilacs while you sing!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

Que voyons-nous?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE SIXIÈME chapitre de II Rois rapporte que les Syriens attaquèrent les armées d'Israël. A cette occasion, parce que ses facultés spirituelles lui permettaient de prévoir et de prédire les événements, le prophète Élisée rendit les plus grands services au roi d'Israël qui put diriger et protéger de la meilleure manière possible les mouvements de ses troupes. En conséquence, le roi de Syrie voulut s'emparer du prophète; il envoya une armée qui cerna la ville de Dothan, où se trouvaient Élisée et son serviteur. Le lendemain matin, le serviteur vit avec effroi les troupes environnant la ville, et dit à son maître: "Hélas! mon seigneur, comment ferons-nous?" A quoi le prophète répondit calmement: "Ne crains point: ceux qui sont avec nous sont plus nombreux que ceux qui se trouvent avec eux." Puis Élisée pria pour que les yeux du serviteur s'ouvrissent et lui montrassent la présence divine qui les entourait. La suite du récit nous apprend qu'alors le serviteur put se rendre compte que "la montagne était pleine de chevaux et de chars de feu tout autour d'Élisée."

Cet incident biblique est propre à nous rassurer aujourd'hui, car à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne nous apprenons que la présence divine qui environnait Élisée et son serviteur nous entoure aussi où que nous soyons, en quelque lieu que nous nous trouvions. Autrement dit, "le royaume des cieux est proche."

Pourquoi ne reconnaissons-nous pas plus facilement la présence constante de Dieu, du bien? Parce que, semblables au serviteur d'Élisée, nous avons besoin que nos yeux s'ouvrent, c'est-à-dire que notre penser soit éclairé par les faits spirituels de l'être. A la page 586 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy donne en ces termes le sens spirituel des "yeux": "Discernement spirituel,"—non matériel, mais mental. C'est ce "discernement spirituel" que la Science Chrétienne nous permet d'obtenir grâce à l'étude journalière des Écritures jointe à celle du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne et des autres ouvrages inspirés dus à Mrs. Eddy. Le discernement spirituel illumine la conscience humaine; et dans la mesure où les hommes acquièrent cette faculté, ils discernent la présence constante de Dieu, de l'Esprit.

A la page 86 de *Science et Santé*, nous trouvons cette déclaration: "L'entendement mortel voit ce qu'il croit aussi certainement qu'il croit ce qu'il voit. Il sent, entend et voit ses propres pensées." Ceci explique pourquoi Élisée et son serviteur voyaient les choses différemment. Pénétrée des vérités de l'être, la pensée du prophète pouvait discerner et discernait en effet la présence constante de l'Esprit, de Dieu, que symbolisaient les "chevaux" et les "chars de feu." Les pensées du serviteur étaient obscurcies par la crainte, la matérialité, et ceci influait sur sa manière de voir les choses.

Voici la question qui se présente à chacun de nous: "Qu'est-ce que je reconnais comme étant réel—la Vérité ou l'erreur, le bien ou le mal, l'Esprit ou la matière?" Les suggestions des sens physiques se présentent continuellement à nous; elles veulent nous faire accepter leurs arguments d'inharmonie et d'instabilité; elles affirment l'absence de Dieu, du bien, et la présence ou le pouvoir du mal.

Pour ajuster scientifiquement une situation discordante, notre pensée ne doit pas demeurer au niveau de l'inharmonie, mais s'élever jusqu'à des sphères plus hautes et reconnaître que le contraire de la discordance représente le fait spirituel. Jésus a dit: "Ne jugez pas sur l'apparence; mais jugez selon la justice;" et sa capacité de juger correctement lui permettait de guérir ou de résoudre tous les problèmes qui se présentaient à lui. Cette même faculté de juger selon la justice—de voir spirituellement—finira par établir le royaume des cieux sur la terre en permettant aux hommes de reconnaître et de démontrer que le mal n'a ni réalité ni puissance.

Une personne qui pendant nombre d'années s'était efforcée de comprendre et d'utiliser les vérités scientifiques que la Science Chrétienne enseigne concernant Dieu et l'homme, se trouva soudain, semblait-il, entourée d'ennemis: une armée de craintes et de doutes se manifestaient physiquement par une maladie alarmante. Les efforts qu'elle faisait pour se libérer restaient presque sans résultat, car sa condition mentale ressemblait pour le moment à celle du serviteur d'Élisée: la lumière devait pénétrer dans sa conscience pour lui permettre de voir qu'en réalité Dieu, le bien, l'entourait constamment et prenait soin d'elle. Son propre sens des choses avait seul besoin d'un changement. Par la suite ce changement et la guérison physique qui en découla s'accomplirent grâce à la pensée élevée d'un Scientiste Chrétien auquel elle eut recours; les prières scientifiques de ce praticien affranchirent la malade et furent pour elle une source de bénédictions, comme l'avait été la prière d'Élisée pour son serviteur.

La Bible expose la vérité spirituelle qu'Élisée put comprendre et démontrer au profit de son serviteur. Dans toutes les parties du monde civilisé, une multitude toujours plus nombreuse est reconnaissante envers Mrs. Eddy, dont le livre de texte inspiré illumine les enseignements bibliques et prouve qu'étant démontrables, ils peuvent toujours panser les blessures d'une humanité qui lutte.

Le monde actuel a grand besoin de la faculté qu'Élisée avait reçue de Dieu. Grâce à ce don divin, l'homme entreverrait les profondeurs de l'Esprit: il contemplerait les choses telles qu'elles sont en réalité, éternellement, et verrait la création comme la voit Dieu, l'Esprit. A tous ceux qui le désirent sincèrement, la Science Chrétienne permet de discerner l'Esprit et d'apprendre à marcher avec Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

What Are We Beholding?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS related in the sixth chapter of II Kings that the armies of Israel were being attacked by the Syrians. The prophet Elisha, because of his spiritual ability to foresee and foretell events, was of invaluable assistance to the king of Israel in directing and protecting the movements of his armies. Because of this the Syrian king sought the prophet's destruction, and sent a host to compass him and his servant at Dothan. On rising in the morning the servant was terrified when he saw the hosts of the enemy about them and said to Elisha, "Alas, my master! how shall we do?" Whereupon the prophet calmly replied, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Then Elisha prayed that his servant's eyes might be opened, so that he could perceive the divine presence which enfolded them. We read that the servant was thereupon able to recognize that "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

This Biblical incident is reassuring to us today, because in the light which Christian Science throws upon it we learn that the same divine presence that was round about Elisha and his servant is enfolding us wherever we may be, and wherever we may find ourselves. In other words, "the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Why do we not more readily recognize the ever-presence of God, good? It is because we need, as did Elisha's servant, to have our eyes opened, or in other words to have our thinking illumined with the spiritual facts of being. Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 586), gives the spiritual meaning of "eyes" as "spiritual discernment,—not material but mental." It is this "spiritual discernment" that Christian Science enables us to gain through the daily study of the Scriptures in connection with the Christian Science textbook and other inspired writings by Mrs. Eddy. Spiritual discernment illumines the human consciousness, and in the proportion that it is gained, the ever-presence of God, Spirit, is discerned.

On page 86 of Science and Health its author makes this statement: "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts." This explains why Elisha and his servant saw things differently. Elisha's thinking was inspired with the truths of being so that he could and did discern the ever-presence of Spirit, God, which was typified as "horses and chariots of fire." His servant's thoughts were darkened by fear, by materiality, and he saw accordingly.

The question which presents itself to each of us must be, "What am I recognizing as real? Truth or error, good or evil, Spirit or matter?" The suggestions of the physical senses are continually presenting themselves to us for acceptance, arguing for inharmony and instability; arguing for the absence of God, good, and the presence and power of evil.

The scientific adjustment of any discordant situation is brought about not by dwelling mentally on the same level as the discord, but by lifting thought above it and recognizing its reverse to be the spiritual fact. Jesus said, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment;" and his ability to judge righteously healed or solved every problem that confronted him. It is this ability to judge righteously—to see spiritually—which will ultimately usher in the kingdom of heaven on earth by the recognition and demonstration of evil as powerless and unreal.

One who had striven for many years to understand and utilize these scientific truths about God and man, as taught in Christian Science, suddenly found herself apparently surrounded by the enemy—a host of fears and doubts, which were manifested physically in an alarming illness. Her own efforts to free herself seemed of little avail, for she was at the time in a mental state similar to that of the prophet's servant, and needed to have her consciousness illumined that she might perceive that actually God, good, was ever enfolding her and caring for her. Nothing needed changing but her sense of things. This change and its resultant physical healing were later accomplished through the uplifted thought of a Christian Science practitioner who was appealed to for aid, and whose scientific prayers freed her and blessed her as Elisha's prayer had blessed his servant.

The spiritual truth which Elisha understood and demonstrated in behalf of his servant is stated in the Bible. People in increasing numbers, all over the civilized world, are grateful to Mrs. Eddy for her inspired textbook, which illumines the Bible teachings and proves them to be demonstrable—ever available to bind up the wounds of struggling humanity.

Everywhere in the world today there is a crying need for the God-given ability to glimpse, as did Elisha, the things of Spirit—things as they actually and eternally are—to see creation as God, Spirit, sees it. Christian Science is enabling all who will to learn how to discern Spirit and how to walk with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Daniel Webster at Marshfield

Mr. Lunt has left in manuscript, in the Boston Athenæum, a description of a visit to Marshfield toward the close of Webster's life. Other visitors, whether they came for admiration, curiosity or business, were no doubt received in the same way; asked to stay all day or several days; given a saddle horse to ride about the domain and made a member of the household. Webster would talk with them, show the curiosities, pictures and books in his library, dilate with frank admiration on the things he loved or valued, and then leave the guests to themselves, while he wandered out to some pleasure or interest on the farm, returning soon with more suggestions of amusement for his visitors. In this easy way he kept everything going, evidently taking the keenest delight in every detail of the place, the fence making, the crops, the garden and the animals.

There was, indeed, about the life, a touch of the southern plantation and its hospitality which it is quite surprising to find on the stern coast of New England. Webster, no doubt, had acquired ideals from the southern senators in Washington and it was one of the passions of his life to live his ideals. Some yards away from the house he had a small building which he used as a law office. It separated his professional and heavy work from the more literary pleasures of the library. Law offices of this kind I have seen on some of the old southern plantations. In one notable instance I saw two such little buildings on the same place; one used by the father and the other by the son, who were both in large practice.

Besides Seth Peterson, the boatman, there was Porter Wright, a sturdy farmer in charge of the place as John Taylor was at The Elms; and both men were always addressed and spoken of by their full names. Seth Weston seems to have been second to Wright and was also a favorite. To see these men about and watch their labors seems to have been an endless pleasure to Webster. He was constantly talking about them to his friends and they appear frequently in his letters. When doubtful in 1849 of the advantage of again becoming Secretary of State, he writes to Mr. Blatchford, "Let me be left out of all cabinets but that of Porter Wright, Seth Weston and Seth Peterson."—SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, in "The True Daniel Webster." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Home Building and Gardening

Insulation Spells Economy

Old Houses as Well as New Can Have This Comfort

By Dorothy Stacey Brown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A certain mining town in northern Ontario, where temperatures of zero and below are ordinary winter occurrences, a family was called away in a sudden emergency. The house had to be abandoned in the dead of winter just as it was, and when the housewife had time to think about such things she regarded her large store of fruit and vegetables as a total loss. But when, after a week's disuse, the house was reopened, to the owner's delighted amazement everything was in perfect condition; good, scientifically installed insulation had protected raw fruits and vegetables, preserves in glass jars, and water pipes.

While few houses are called on to meet such exceptional conditions as this, any home in a district where extremes of temperature are frequent needs insulation for comfort, health and economy. Its installation will often reduce the heat loss through walls and roof by as much as 60 per cent, with a corresponding increase in comfort and reduction of heating problems. Since insulation resists the passage of heat both in and out, the same house can be as much as 15 degrees cooler in summer, with the attic rooms not more than two degrees warmer than the first floor.

There are many types of insulating material sold today suitable for residence use, and the householder will have little difficulty in finding the right one to fill his special needs. Modern methods make it possible to insulate an old house just as simply and effectively as one under construction, and since labor is often one of the largest items in the cost, money will be saved by finding what insulator is most quickly and easily installed in one's particular house. The price is usually figured on a basis of so much per thousand square feet, according to the thickness of insulation needed, and it is possible to get a very accurate estimate in advance. No matter what the cost, however, insulation is an improvement which makes a real annual return on investment; fuel bills may be reduced by 30 per cent or more, and in addition we are sure of even, comfortable temperatures winter and summer in spite of extremes outside.

Kinds of Insulation

Insulating materials today are amazingly varied — curled pyrex glass, powdered diatomaceous earth, powdered gypsum, and many others —and as it would take a volume to describe them all, we can mention only a few of the most typical. Roughly speaking, they are divided into two groups, the rigid, and the flexible. Among the latter, one with a long history of use for this purpose is eel grass; nearly three hundred years ago Massachusetts homes were insulated by stuffing this grass between the studding, but it is now made more efficient and easily handled by being sewed between sheets of tough Kraft paper, forming a quilt which is fitted between the rafters of the roof and the inner side of the wall beneath the studding. It is often used under the floor of sun rooms or glassed-in porches which have no cellar beneath them, and is also an excellent sound-deadener for use between floors. As the weed has been found perfectly preserved in the 300-year-old homes where it was used, there is no doubt of its permanence.

Another economical, efficient and easily applied material is a mixture of shredded paper and silica in an emulsified asphalt binder, which is applied by means of a special pressure gun. This forms a thick blanket over the whole surface, sealing all cracks and crevices and calking window and door frames. With this insulator there is no cutting, fitting or nailing necessary; it is light in weight, permanent, and makes an excellent sound-deadener.

Rock wool, made by melting rock and then blowing it with steam into thin, wool-like shreds, is an excellent insulator much used for private houses. This material is usually applied with a pressure gun, and the method is particularly well adapted for insulating houses already constructed. It is blown into the hollow walls through small openings, and pneumatic pressure forces it into every nook and cranny. Being completely fireproof, it has been known to arrest a blaze started in a wall by a defective chimney.

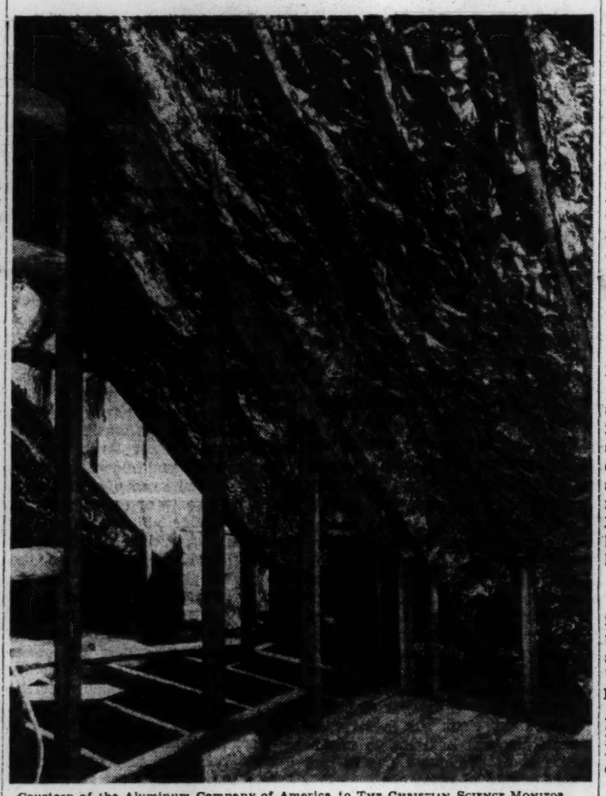
Aluminum and Wood Pulp

Among the newest insulators is aluminum foil, which may be fastened to building paper and face the air space between outer and inner walls, or be mounted on the plaster base of the inner wall. Crumpled foil is also hung over wood strips to fill the wall sections, usually four layers deep, and used in the same way between the ceiling joists of the roof, where it is held in place by interlaced fine wires. Bright metal surfaces insulate by reflecting radiant heat, and as this is done by the surface alone, the very thin foil is sufficient, and has the great advantage of adding little weight to the structure.

Rigid board insulation is made of wood pulp, cork, licorice roots, sugar cane fiber or other materials, and is usually about seven-sixteenths of an inch thick. This form is particularly useful in the case of an unfinished attic, as it covers the bare rafters and studding, and makes a presentable wall surface which may be papered, painted or finished in other ways, turning the waste space into an extra bedroom, a charming nursery or play room, or a quiet study, while at the same time the house as a whole will be made much more comfortable. When it is desired to use plaster over the board, the manufacturer's directions must be carefully followed if cracks are to be avoided, and in such cases the use of a cane fiber insulating lath is sometimes more satisfactory. But whether you turn it into a room or not, if the attic is a haunt of icy blasts in winter, and feels hotter than the air outside in the dog days, insulating it will make a great difference in year-round comfort and in lower fuel bills, even if the rest of the house is left as it is.

Courtesy of the Celotex Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Attractive Room Was Achieved From an Unfinished Attic, by Means of a Cane Fiber Insulation Board Whose Natural Tan Color and Rough Texture Made an Interesting Wall.



Courtesy of the Aluminum Company of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Crumpled Aluminum Foil Held in Place by Fine Wires Is Used Here to Insulate Roof and Dormers. It Has the Advantage of Adding Very Little Weight to the Structure.

Emerging From a Severe Winter

Special Work Needed to Care for Injured Fruit Trees

By Marshall B. Cummings

Professor of Horticulture, Vermont State Agricultural College

Burlington, Vt.

HOW to detect winter cold injury to fruit trees and plants, and how to treat the plants to insure recovery, are important points to those of us whose places during the past six months experienced unusual stretches of zero weather.

People who have fruit plants of any species or variety may find some winter injury due to the severity of the weather this past winter in most parts of the United States. It is too early yet to tell precisely the degree or extent of damage, but according to examinations made of the buds and twigs of both berry and orchard plants, it is certain that there will be some harm. The amount and extent will vary with conditions, varieties and location.

With peaches it is quite certain that many trees in northern latitudes have been sufficiently damaged to prevent the production of a crop this year. Flower buds of peach are likely to be killed at 10° below zero.

Varieties of sweet cherry are probably damaged to some extent, and it is likely that some varieties of Japanese plums, like Red June, Abundance and Burbank may be harmed somewhat, but probably not beyond recovery. Sour cherries, such as Montmorency and Richmond, probably have survived as they are very hardy.

Some of the Apples Are Hardy

With apple trees, the degree of injury will vary from little or none to considerable. It appears that in some places the twigs, spurs and buds of Baldwin, Spitzenberg and Rhode Island Greening have been injured. Examinations made to a limited extent indicate that Spy, McIntosh, Wealthy and Delicious, however, have escaped serious harm.

With raspberries there is probably considerable damage. The amount of injury will vary much with local conditions, the depth of snow and exposure of the land. Where there was an abundance of snow to one-half the height of the canes, it is presumed that the hardier varieties, such as Latham, Chief and Herbert, will come through with a minimum amount of damage, but where the plants were set on exposed sites where the snow blows off and the soil is shallow or dry and where no mulch was provided, severe damage is a likely result. In the severest of injury the canes of raspberries are killed halfway down, often to the snow line, sometimes even to the ground.

The usual signs of winter injury to fruit trees are a withering and shriveling of the bark on the twigs, a discoloration of the internal tissues, such as the inner bark and the pith at the center. In the wood, light green tissues turn brown if killed. A cross or lengthwise section of fruit or leaf buds, if made with a sharp knife or razor, will show discoloration, if cold weather damage has been serious. The buds will be brown or black at the center, if they are killed. Twigs cut now as for bouquets, placed in water and set in a warm room, will show the amount of winter injury, for if hurt, the buds will not open much, but will show brown at the center.

How to Take Care of Them

The care of injured plants is important. It is well to wait until the season is fully opened before deciding to cut out the injured plants. It is better not to cut down or cut at all this early any portions that seem to be hurt. If the main limbs on trees and the trunks are not killed, the trees will recover in a year or two. Plan to give the usual good care when the season opens. Liberal fertilizing of the land with nitrate products (nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia) will do more than anything else to give vigor to restore the plants. Nitrate of soda because of its immediate availability is a good restorative. Apply the product in the usual quantity as soon as the frost is out of the ground and repeated applications in midsummer will help a lot. This suggestion is also valid for small fruit plants.

If the bark is split on valuable trees, bind or tack it back at once; cleanse the wounds and paint with wax or paraffin, after disinfecting with an antiseptic solution.

Prune the plants but little, if any, till the advancing season shows how extensive the damage is and reveals just where to make the cuts. If clean, cultivation is the practice, start it early and practice it often. In replanting, choose hardy varieties, and set them on the less exposed land and where the soil is right.

How and Why Soils Differ

And Perhaps You Thought Fertility Meant Plant Food

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

III

AS GARDENERS we are keenly interested in the various types of soils and their efficacy in producing certain flowers or vegetables. Sedentary soils mean those which are formed by accumulation of organic matter plus the weathering of rocks; transported soils mean formations of material which have been brought together through natural agencies. The term "alluvial" is commonly used to designate the rich soil deposited by water action. Through the eastern section of North America, many authorities speak of the glacial drift soils, composed of the débris of disintegrated rocks of various kinds brought down from the far north.

Amateur gardeners and general farmers speak of soils as clayey, sandy, gravely, heavy loam, light loam and muck. It is interesting to note that what we gardeners call light and heavy soils are just the opposite with the natural scientists, for a sandy soil weighs more per cubic foot than does a clay soil.

What the Rocks Were Made Of

Too often we are puzzled by the response of a certain soil which is contrary to what we expected. We forget that its agricultural value will depend largely upon the character of the original rocks from which the soil was derived, the degree of fineness to which the material has been reduced, the amount and character of the organic admixture which has come since glacial days. This is one of the essential differences of soils in the temperate zone.

A second point to be emphasized is that the fertility of our garden soil does not depend upon the amount of plant food it contains. The fertility depends upon the chemical, physical and biological processes by which this potential food is rendered available to the tiny, hairlike feeding rootlets of plants.

The soil is more than a great storehouse where foods are kept; the soil is more like a busy laboratory. In this workshop all kinds of processes are constantly being carried on and making additional food available. The purpose of cultivation is to aid this process.

Chemical Combination

Thus a second essential difference is that a splendid-looking, loamy soil of good texture may actually be less valuable for growing a plant than a poorer-looking soil. Sometimes the best-looking soils need peat, manure, sand or commercial fertilizer to make a chemical combination which releases plant food.

Most of us amateur gardeners have no conception of the wonderful intricacy of the soil. We would not wonder that soils differed if we stopped to consider that in an average soil we find: insoluble matter soluble silica, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron oxide, alumina, manganese oxide, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, humus and nitrogen.

Agricultural scientists of all civilized nations are constantly studying soils. Those of us who live to garden can experiment with soils as a fascinating sideline to our hobby. The better we know our soil the better success we shall have with our flowers and vegetables.

H. S. P.

[This is the last of three articles on this subject. The others ran on the two previous Tuesdays.]

Let's Have Red Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"'Tis a rare world, a brave world, a ranting, flanting, shining world!" so sang the Countess of Whinchilsea years ago, and every garden maker today does a bit to keep it shining. For several decades the pastel colored gardens, the monotone gardens—all in blues, all in pinks and so on, like an afternoon tea table—have been so much the fashion in the United States that the flaming red flowers were in danger of being overlooked in planning modern garden color schemes. However, the pastel garden seems to be passing and bolder color combinations of flowers are being considered.

Red flowers, of course, will not do everywhere, but they are splendid for lighting up semishady spots; gay for dashes of color against deep green backgrounds; and ideal for contrast with clumps of white flowers.

In the early spring there are always the red Japanese Quince (often called Fire Bush), and early blooming red tulips, among them Sir Thomas Lipton which blooms the same time as Fire Bush. For midsummer red flowers perhaps Lychnis is the loveliest and most desirable. Its very name "Lychnis" comes from Lynchnos, meaning a lamp, and was so named because of the brilliancy of its flowers. Lychnis Chalicedonica, an old garden favorite from Russia, is valuable because there are so few flowers of this particular red among our hardy herbaceous plants. The compact trusses of these flowers of a clear cardinal red are carried nobly on three-foot stems and are very good for cut flowers. Lychnis will light up any dark garden corner. Lychnis Haageana is a good variety for the rock garden. It is a tiny gem with huge flowers offered in loose clusters all summer long. It is easily grown from seeds and if started early enough will bloom the first year.

Among the red flowers of the old gardens were the Monardias. Their brilliant red flowers never fail to attract the humming birds. That stunning variety of the long ago gardens—Monardia Mdidyma—is still the most attractive one on the market today. This old flower is also known as Oswega Tea and Bee Balm. Among the Potentillas—Cinquefoil or Five Fingers—Gibson's scarlet, a half trailer which proudly flaunts it flowers on two-foot stems from July until October, is an ornament to any garden.

Of course there must be phloxes to use in our very gay gardens, and there is the phlox, Beacon, the very gayest of the gay brilliant reds. And Africa, a hot rich crimson. Either of these varieties is breath-taking against a green background or as a foil for pure white phlox such as Mrs. Linguard. A dazzling scarlet phlox is Mrs. Bradshaw which carries her flowers on long slim stems. For an edging red flower Dianthus deltodes brilliant is quite right.

These dashing red flowers adorning our gardens radiate cheer and give to the garden closes an added charm of gayety most desirable.

L. S. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Raspberry Bushes Showing Winter Injury Halfway Down the Canes. The Accompanying Article Tells You How to Help Them Recover.

Hobbies and Hints

Pleasant Views

Missouri

Dear Friends:

I have never heard of a Reading Room located in a commercial district having a garden, but, although I was not responsible for it, I should love to share ours with other garden friends.

Our Reading Room is located in a ground-floor store room in a busy business district. We have a tiny door yard about 20 x 25 feet at the back, closed in by walls on two sides, and originally overlooking a very unsightly garage space. Yet we have the most joyous and colorful outlook all summer!

Against the back dividing fence trellises were built to carry vines up above the line of vision. Last year we had moon flowers and purple beans in profusion and a climbing rose early in the season. Being shut in, we have sun only in the early morning from one direction, so we needed brilliance in the plantings. I omitted to say that the dooryard has a concrete terrace half its depth, which is decorated with boxes holding vines which have been trained upon the encircling walls—and house plants, in tubs, stand about in important places.

The garden proper is divided by a walk leading to the utility gate, and on the smaller section a rock mound was developed, with small ferns, mossy plants, alyssum and other creepers. The larger half was started with potted geraniums and various other house plants, sunk into the four corners, and in the center canna bulbs—yellow and red—were set out. The in-between foot or so around the square was planted with tall zinnias, and the edges with petunias and portulacas, and bloomed all summer until frost. A few chrysanthemums were tucked in among the cannas to fill up the space late in the season.

The Reading Room has two windows and a glassed door overlooking this garden, and it was wonderful how many city-weary people remarked on enjoying its beauty and freshness; and we were so grateful to be able to share this gift of beauty.

(Miss) M. A. B.

Home Owners and Loan Banks

Gaps Existing Twixt Federal Loans and That New Roof

Many of our readers have asked us what steps to take in order to borrow money from the Federal Home Loan Bank and other provisions of the Administration for the relief of the home owner. We therefore have asked one of our staff writers who is covering this field for the news columns, to keep readers of this page informed as things develop. The following is the first of these articles.

By Bertram B. Fowler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE problem of Cedar Street is the problem of the nation. Upon the solution of that problem hinges the hope for real economic recovery.

There are 15 houses on Cedar Street—and not one of them in a perfect state of repair. There are a half-dozen leaky roofs. Most of the 15 need painting. An inspection of interiors adds to the list peeling wall paper, antiquated plumbing, faulty lighting fixtures and some cracked ceilings.

Cedar Street is a street of homes of the salaried middle class. Some of them have been unemployed. Those who go to business daily carry upon their shoulders the burden of relief, both direct and through mounting taxes. They would like to repair and renovate their homes. But they have not the cash on hand, and those credit agencies which would normally furnish the money have failed to meet the need.

For over a year the Administration has been watching Cedar Street. To save some of the homes that were in danger of foreclosure the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was formed. This organization dealt direct with the home owner, taking over his mortgage from the bank and assisting him to save his home. So Cedar Street has had no foreclosures.

But the halting of foreclosures was not the one aim of the Administration in setting up the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. By relieving the bank of its bad mortgages it was hoped that the whole situation of frozen credit in this field would be thawed out. It was expected that the banks, freed of their bad mortgages, would begin to lend money and start the much needed campaign of repairs on Cedar Street.

Further to facilitate recovery on Cedar Street the Federal Home Loan Bank was also set up. This organization made no direct loans to home owners. It allowed savings and coöperative banks to become members and borrow fresh funds from the Home Loan Bank, thus further loosening frozen credits.

To Pour Money Into Home Building

The importance of this business of repair and building in the national economic scheme is one of the reasons for the concern shown by the Administration. Building construction in 1928, the peak year, reached $14,000,000,000. This was twice the annual value of the automobile industry. By 1933 this had fallen to less than $3,000,000,000, a decline of about 75 per cent.

That section of the building construction field represented by Cedar Street is about one-fourth of the total of all construction. So it is with an eye still on Cedar Street that the Administration is now planning another move in an effort to lift home construction and repair out of the doldrums. The National Emergency Council is now studying a program that will pour $2,000,000,000 into the home building field. The avenues by which this money would reach Cedar Street is not yet known.

Much depends on the banks, the institutions that should do the direct handling of home loans. It is generally felt that the Federal Government does not want to go further into the banking business. It would rather that this money should be circulated by the Federal Home Loan Bank through its members. But on one point the Administration is determined—that the money, by one means or another shall reach Cedar Street, to brighten its houses, and take from the welfare lists the huge army of idle painters, plumbers and carpenters.

Banks in some districts have been more than timid at a time when they should be acting aggressively to end the depression in the building trades. In Massachusetts, to cite an instance, the state branch of the Federal Home Loan Bank was allocated $13,000,000 for loans to members. The amount of loans at the peak totaled $6,000,000. Since then this amount has lowered as members paid back rather than raised their loans. Today the Home Loan Bank has but $4,500,000 loaned in Massachusetts. It has on hand $8,500,000 which it is begging its members to use. When it is remembered that the banks charge 6 per cent on mortgages, and can borrow from the Home Loan Bank for 4 per cent, their failure to make use of these funds arouses natural curiosity.

Fear as the Basis of Inactivity

In one Massachusetts community, where the local Coöperative Bank is making a vigorous drive to start a campaign of building and repairing, the bank officials are emphatic in their contention that fear and timidity are holding most banks in the grip of inactivity. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that there are in the nation vast sums now lying idle that could be put to constructive use.

All of these facts exist to the encouragement of Cedar Street. For there is an awakening determination in the more active and progressive banks as well as in governmental circles to start aggressive action in the home-building field.

The newest plan of the Administration shows clearly the temper that prevails. Cedar Street must be made presentable once more. And since "must" is an active verb, Cedar Street will be repaired and painted, and plans drawn for the new houses that are needed. The only thing that remains unsettled is by what channels the necessary funds will reach the home owners. The changing attitude of home-financing banks is promising. The attitude of the Federal Government is more than promising. The question now is not whether the money will be forthcoming, but through whose hands. And that question will be settled in the very near future.

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Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK — First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

JOLIET—Sunday, April 8, 1:00-1:15 p. m., WCLS, 1310kc-229m.

PEORIA—Sundays, April 8 and 15, 1:45-2:00 p. m., WMBD, 1440kc-208m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES — Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Sunday, April 15, 1:45 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sunday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc-354m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-348m.

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesday and Thursday, April 18 and 19, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

KANSAS CITY — Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 360kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

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MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 12, 13 and 14, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Havana Garage Burns

HAVANA, April 3 (AP)—Three employees were killed and 35 buses were destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin yesterday which wrecked the garage of the Omnibus De La Habana Company. Property damage was estimated at $500,000. The company is in the midst of labor difficulties.

Italy

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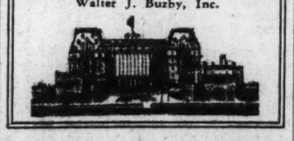

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Have A Mild Rally In Final Hour

Metals Improve—American Telephone and U. S. Steel Show Gain

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Stocks generally moved within a restricted range today and trading was rather dull during most of the session.

A few rails, oils, metals and scattered specialties came back in a mild last-minute rally, but the list, as a whole, was inclined to mark time. The close was steady to firm.

Transfers approximated 1,250,000 shares.

Grains were again a little depressing, with wheat and corn falling nearly a cent a bushel at one time. Cotton, silver and rubber traveled in a small fractional range. Bonds were quiet and a trifle mixed. Sterling developed strength in terms of the dollar, but other exchanges were narrow.

Metals showed some late improvement. A steady to firm tone prevailed in American Telephone, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Schenley Distillers and Santa Fe. Consolidated Gas and Chrysler were a bit lower.

Followers of the rails were encouraged by the American Railway Association forecast that freight car loadings for the quarter would exceed the total for the same period of 1933 by 10.7 per cent. The estimate was based on information obtained from shippers through 13 regional advisory boards. At the beginning of the first quarter, however, shippers figured their demands at about 6.5 per cent over that of a year ago, while the actual advance for the 1934 period was around 10 per cent.

Bond Market Irregular

Values in the bond market today drifted irregularly during the early trading under dealings which showed no expansion from the recently restricted volume.

U. S. Governments moved narrowly, if at all, on unusually small transfers. In this group there was a continued tendency to limit trading operations pending the Treasury's announcement on April 15 financing, which is for release tomorrow morning.

Corporate loans of good investment rating held around previous levels. Lower priced issues had about an even division of gains and losses, mostly small. Secondary rails moved in no definite direction but a few industrial loans were bid up a little in connection with improvement in related equities in the stock list.

Among bonds which climbed from fractions to around a point in the forenoon trading were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

There were moderate losses in Santa Fe 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Canadian Pacific debentures, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and Texas Corp. 5s.

The foreign division attracted little trading interest and quotations showed relatively few important variations from yesterday. German government bonds were inclined to sag following a few days of recovery. In the Reich 5½s the decline exceeded a point, while the 7s gave up half a point. British 5½s, Argentine 6s, Italy 7s and French 7½s made small gains.

U. S. Dollar Weaker At $5.15¾ to Pound

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—The United States dollar weakened 3¾ cents to the pound today and closed at $5.15¾ as compared with Saturday's figure of $5.12.

There was no great volume of business and the rate moved largely in sympathy with gold currencies which were weak against the British pound.

The pound was supported principally on the good revenue surplus figures published for Great Britain.

From an opening of $5.13⅜, in adjustment with New York's movement over the holidays, the dollar gradually depreciated on general offerings to close near the day's lowest quotation.

The French franc sold at 78.82 to the pound, compared with Saturday's 77.84.

The price of bar gold declined 3½ pence to 135 shillings, 2 pence, at which hoarders bought an amount valued at £372,000 ($1,911,120).

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—The United States dollar closed today at 15.1925 francs 6.58 cents to the franc) after opening at 15.19 francs (6.583 cents). The dollar closed Saturday in unofficial trading at 15.205 francs (6.576 cents).

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at the same rate obtained on the last previous market day last Thursday of 2513 marks (39.79 cents to the mark).

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.85½	.85⅞	.85¼	.85⅞ —	¼
July	.85	.85½	.84¾	.85½ —	¼
September	.86¼	.86⅜	.85¾	.86⅜ —	⅛
Corn					
May	.48⅛	.48⅜	.47½	.48 —	⅛
July	.50⅛	.50⅜	.49⅝	.50⅛ —	⅛
September	.52	.52⅛	.51¾	.52⅛ —	⅜
Oats					
May	.32⅛	.32⅛	.31	.32 —	¼
July	.42¾	.42¾	.42⅛	.42⅝ —	¼
September	.32¾	.32¾	.32½	.32¾ —	¼

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.67⅞	.67⅝	.67⅞	
July	.69⅛	.68⅞	.69	

Pennsylvania Coal Corp Loss

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The pamphlet report of Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp. for 1933 shows net loss of $191,962 coming equity in earnings of subsidiaries, total net loss for last year was $181,787 compared with loss of $274,905 in the preceding year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 2
11¾	6⅝		Adams Express	1000	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
34⅜	16	1	Adams Millis	3800	33½	32½	33⅛	33⅛
11⅜	7⅜		Addressograph	400	10¾	10	10⅜	10
7⅜	5⅛		Advance Rumely	200	6¼	6¼		
9⅜	6⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8	7¾	7¾	8
106⅛	93⅛	3	Air Reduction	1300	98	96⅛	98	96
1⅞	1⅜		Airway Elec App	900	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23⅞	19¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau	6000	22½	21⅜	22⅛	22⅜
5¼	2⅜		Alleghany Corp	1000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅜	8⅛		Allegh pf ww xxx	700	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
12⅛	6¼		Alleghany yf xw	400	9	8¾	9	
160⅜	144	6	Allied Chem	1200	151⅞	150	151⅞	
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	4000	19⅜	18½	19⅛	18¾
20¼	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
7¾	4		Amal Leather	300	8¾	8½	8¾	
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	200	37	37	37	
51⅛	41½	2	Amerada	100	40½	40½	40⅝	
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	100	51½	49⅝	51⅛	50
23	14⅞		Am Bank Note	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
12¾	7⅛		Am Beet Sugar	100	18	17⅝	18	17½
64	46⅛		Am Beet Sug pf	6400	12¼	11⅝	12	11½
38	28	.80	Am Brake E&F	80	63	62¾	63	
107	96		Am Brake S&F pf	200	32¾	32½	32½	32⅜
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	50	107	107	107	
142	126½	7	Am Can pf	1000	100¼	99¼	100¼	99¼
33⅜	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	600	141	140	141	
55	46¼	3	Am Chicle	700	28½	27¾	28⅛	28
6½	2⅜		Am Colortype	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	1000	50¾	50	50½	49¼
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¼
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	4000	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	200	22	22	22	22
28	12		Am & For Pow 6	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	
11½	9¾		Am & For Pow 2pf	100	12⅜	12¼	12¼	13¼
11½	7½		Am Hide & L	400	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	
42½	30⅜		Am Hide & L pf	200	39	39	39	39
10	6½		Am Ice	1400	9¾	9½	9⅝	
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	400	44	43¾	44	
11	6½		Am International	1000	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
1⅜	¾		Am La France	1600	1⅜	1	1⅜	1⅛
8	4½		Am La Fr pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
38⅜	26⅛		Am Locomotive	580	8	8	8⅛	7¾
74⅝	50		Am Locomotive pf	700	34	33¼	34	34
27⅜	18		Am Loco pf	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	67¼
12¼	5⅞		Am Metal	1000	24½	24	24	24
29½	13¾		Am Power & Lt	2000	22	22	22	23
17⅝	13¾		Am P&L 5% pf	700	19	18¼	19	18¾
28¼	17½		Am P&L 6% pf	200	22	22	22	22½
7⅞	3¼		Am Radiator	9100	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
3	1⅞		Am Rolling Mill	6100	24½	23¾	24⅛	24¼
30	9¼	2	Am Seating	200	5	5	5	
51¼	40¼		Am Ship & Com	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
117¾	100		Am Shipbuilding	20	23¾	23½	23¾	
84½	71¼		Am Smelt & Ref	6100	45¾	44⅜	45¼	44⅝
26½	19		Am Smelt & R pf	200	117½	117½	117½	117¾
61	46	2	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	83
125¼	107⅜		Am Steel Fdries	1400	21¾	21½	21½	21½
28¾	7¾	9	Am Sugar Ref	600	51¾	52½	53	52¾
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Tel & Tel	1700	120⅛	119⅜	120¼	119¾
17⅛	11⅜		Am Type F pf	10	20½	20½	20½	19
83¾	61⅜	1½	Am W Wk & E	2000	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20¾
4¼	1¼		Am Woolen	1700	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½
14⅜	5¼		Am Woolen pf	100	73½	73½	73½	73
9	5⅜		Am Writ Pap pf	300	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
17⅝	13½		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	11½	13	13	15
143⅜	18	.60	Anaconda Cop	6000	77	71⅞	71⅞	71⅝
92	84	6½	Anchor Cap	100	15½	14½	15⅛	
33	26¼	1	Anchor Cap pf	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	
88	76⅛	7	Archer Daniels	200	92	92	92	
67⅜	41¾		Armour Del pf	2800	31½	31½	31½	32⅛
3⅜	2¼		Armour Ill A	9000	6¾	6¾	6¾	
64⅜	55		Armour Ill B	4000	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
8¾	3⅜		Armour Ill pf	7000	63¾	62⅛	63⅜	63¼
3½	1		Arnold Constable	400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
18¼	11⅛		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
13¾	5⅝		Assoc Dry Goods	400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
85½	70⅛	4.80e	Atchison T&SF	4700	67¼	66	67⅛	66¼
54⅛	39		Atl Coast Line	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80
22	20		Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	47¾	47	47¾	47⅜
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	100	21	21	21	
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	2700	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	30⅜
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	53	53	53	53
16¼	7½		Atlas Tack	20	98	98	98	
57⅜	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	400	12½	12m	12⅝	12½
59	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	2000	54¼	53	54	53¾
10¾	5⅜		Austin Nichols A	1700	14½	13¾	14	
			Aviation Corp Del	6100	52	52	52	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 2
16	11		Baldwin Loco	8700	14½	14	14⅜	14¼
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	1400	55	53½	55	53½
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	2100	29⅝	28	29⅝	29¾
37⅝	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	400	31⅛	31	31⅛	30⅝
6½	3⅝	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	43½	42¾	43½	42¾
36	16⅛		Barker Bros	300	5	5	5	5
10	7⅝		Barker Bros pf	10	32½	32⅛	32½	32½
62½	58	3	Barnsdall A	4000	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
23⅞	18⅛		Beech-Nut Pack	100	62	62	62	
237⅛	181		Belding Hem	1400	13⅛	13	13	12¾
18	12⅛	1½	Bendix Aviation	3000	19⅞	19½	19¾	19½
33¾	26½	.25b	Beneficial Ind Ln	1400	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16¾
49½	34¾		Best & Co	1000	33½	32¾	33⅛	33¼
82	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	8000	43¾	41⅝	43	42⅝
16¼	10⅝		Beth Steel pf	400	75¼	75	75	74½
100	88	7	Blaw Knox	400	14½	13¾	14½	14⅜
68¾	55	3	Bloomingdale pf	100	98	98	98	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	4200	63¾	62½	63⅜	61
28⅝	20¾	1	Borden	2700	23¾	22½	23¾	22¾
19½	11		Borg Warner	3100	26¼	26	26¼	26
2	1		Boston & Maine	100	14	14	14	
18⅛	12	.25b	Botany Mills A pf	200	2	2	2	
21½	15	1	Briggs Mfg	21000	17⅛	16⅝	17	16¾
36¼	28¼		Briggs & Strat	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
48	41	6	Brooklyn Man T	700	29½	28¾	29⅝	29⅛
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Queens	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	
10⅞	7		Brooklyn Un Gas	200	69½	69	69½	
39⅝	30		Brunswick Balke	300	5	5	5	
75	63½	2	Bucyrus Erie	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7⅝	5⅜		Bucyrus Erie pf	100	11½	11½	11½	
5⅞	3⅜		Budd Mfg	300	6¼	6	6⅛	
15½	7¾		Budd Wheel	700	4	3⅞	3	
6	1⅝		Bullard	800	13	12⅝	13	12¾
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burns Bros A	100	4	4	4	
3⅞	2½	.h	Burns Bros pf	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
6	2½		Burroughs Add	600	16	16	16	16
3	2		Bush Terminal	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2½	2½	2½	2¾
32¾	21⅞		Butte & Superior	200	11½	11½	11½	12
63	47¼		Byers	500	27½	26⅞	27½	26¾
			Byers pf	10	54¼	54¼	54¼	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 2
13¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	400	1	1	1	
6¾	4		Calumet & Hecla	900	5¼	5	5⅛	5
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	500	14Q	14Q	14¾	14⅞
29⅛	24⅛	1	Canada Dry	500	27¼	26¼	27¼	26½
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	8900	17⅛	16¾	17	17⅛
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	37¾	37	37¾	
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	10	30¾	30¾	30¾	
86¾	65⅛		Case Thresh	600	72½	71	72½	71¼
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	31¼	31¼	31¾	31½
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	1600	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
3¼	1¼	.h	Celotex vtc	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	600	26½	26	26½	26
92	70		Central RR of NJ	100	78	78	78	75
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	100	11	11	11	11
40¼	31¼		Cerro de Pasco	8400	37⅞	35¾	37⅞	35¾
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed	400	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	900	42⅞	42	42⅞	42
46⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2800	45¼	44⅜	45¼	44¾
5½	2⅝		Chi & Gt West	300	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	600	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
15	6⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	1300	11¼	10⅜	11	10⅞
28	13¼		Chi N'western	200	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	12¾
9⅞	6¼		Chi & N'west pf	200	24½	24	24	24
6¼	2⅝	.h	Chi Pneu Tool	1500	8⅝	7¾	8½	7⅝
8	3⅞	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	20⅜	18	20⅜	
9⅝	4⅜	.h	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	5	5⅛	5
11⅝	6	.h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	6⅞
53⅝	49½		Childs Company	400	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
2⅞	⅞		Chrysler	26800	55⅜	53⅝	55⅝	54⅜
1⅞	¾		City Stores	1200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
74¼	74¼	3.50	City Stores vtc	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
18⅛	9¾		Cleve & Pitts	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	
87	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P	800	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅜
28½	18		Colg-Palm P pf	100	87	87	87	
83¾	35		Collins & Aikman	500	25	24¾	25	24¾
40¾	27		Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
33¼	20		Colo & Southern	70	36	35	35	35
19¼	11½	.50	Colo & So 1pf	50	27	26½	27	
76⅜	52	6	Columbia Gas	3200	15½	15	15½	15¼
29¾	23		Columbia G pf A	100	73	73	73	
71	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	3400	30⅝	29¾	30	29½
32	18⅝	1	Columbian Carb	800	68½	68	68½	68¼
61	38	3	Comm Credit	1100	31⅞	31	31⅞	30¾
101	81½	6½	Comm Cred A	400	49½	48⅛	49⅛	
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Cred 1pf	50	98	98	98	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Inv Tr	2200	55½	54¾	55½	54½
3¾	1¾		Comm Solvents	6900	29½	29	29¼	29
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & So	4800	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
10½	7¾		Comwlth & S 6pf	500	38⅛	38	38	38½
5¾	2½		Conde Nast Pub	100	9	9	9	
31¼	23	1.30	Consol Film Ind	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
17⅛	10¾	.50b	Congoleum Nairn	800	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	27⅞
47⅜	35⅜	3	Consol Film I pf	600	15½	15½	15½	15½
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas	7300	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	37⅜
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Gas pf	200	87	87	87	88
6¾	2¼		Consol Oil	3100	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	12⅜
2⅛	1⅜		Consol Rcn Cu pf	300	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
10	6⅝		Consol Textile	1400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4½	2⅝		Container A	500	9½	9¾	9¾	9¼
2⅜	1		Container B	700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
81½	75	2½	Cont Baking B	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¾	7⅛		Cont Can	800	78	77¼	78	78
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10	10	10	10
3⅞	2⅛		Cont Insurance	200	32	31⅝	32	31¾
32¾	21⅞		Cont Motors	5900	20¼	19¾	20⅛	20
84½	69¼	.25b	Cont Oil	400	74	72	73½	72⅝
144½	135	7	Corn Products	50	144½	143	144½	141
9⅞	3¾		Corn Prod pf	200	7½	7¼	7½	
35	28	2	Coty	300	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32⅝
15	8		Cream of Wheat	1400	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¾
36½	28½		Crosley Radio	200	14	14	14	14
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	500	30¼	30	30½	29¾
6¼	3⅞		Crown Cork pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	39
38⅜	21⅜		Crown Zellerbach	300	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
3½	1		Crucible Steel	100	32	32	32	
9⅞	3½		Cuba Co	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
47¾	20⅝		Cuban Am Sug	2300	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	100	42¾	40¾	41¼	41
25¼	13½		Cudahy Packing	600	47½	46¼	46⅞	47½
71	43½	1¾g	Curtis Publishg	500	23	22¾	23	
6¼	2⅛		Curtis Pub pf	400	68½	68½	68½	
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	6300	4½	4¾	4½	12⅛
			Curtiss-Wright A	8900	12⅛	11¾	12	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 2
8¾	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
34½	26½		Deere & Co	900	29½	28¾	29½	29
73½	53		Del & Hudson	900	64	64½	64¾	64
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	1100	28¾	27⅞	28½	27¾
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	100	11	11	11	12
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	300	81	80½	80½	
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	200	45	45	45	
28½	23m	1	Diamond Match	300	23¼	23	23¼	
140	32	1.25	Dome Mines	4200	40⅝	38⅝	40	40½
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	22	21⅞	22	22
28½	14¼		Douglas A	6400	25¾	24¾	25⅝	25½
10	9¼		Dresser A	200	16½	16½	16½	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	2200	97½	96	97¼	96
120¾	115	6	du Pont deb	400	120¾	120¾	120¾	120½

12¾	8½		Eastern Roll Mill	800	11	10½	11	10½
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	300	89	87½	89	88
23¾	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	300	20⅝	20½	20½	
19¼	11⅝		Eitingon Schild	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	20⅝
31⅜	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	3800	29½	28	29½	28½
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
7⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
9⅝	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	1400	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅜
19¾	8		El Pw&L 6% pf	100	13	13	13	13
22¼	8¾		Elec Pow & L pf	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	46	46	46	
1⅞	⅞	.h	Elk Horn Coal	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 2
8¾	4½		Engineers Pub S	100	5½	5½	5½	
24⅜	13⅜		Erie RR	400	21⅜	21	21	21⅜
38⅝	16		Erie RR 1pf	800	26¼	25¾	25¾	25
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	800	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
25⅝	9		Evans Products	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10¼	4		Exchange Buffet	600	20¾	20½	20¾	
				280	10¼	9⅝	10	10¼
			—F—					
2	1⅝		Fairbanks Co	100	2	2	2	
1⅝	1		Fairbanks Co ct	500	1½	1¼	1½	
8½	4½		Fairbanks pf	320	8½	7¾	8½	
6⅞	3		Fairbanks pf ct	30	6½	6¼	6½	7¾
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	20	61¼	60	61¼	60
11¼	7½		Fed Lt & Trac	6900	12	11¼	12	11¾
62	34¼		Fed Lt & Tr pf	200	52	52	52	52
5⅜	2		Fed Screw W	100	18	17½	18	17½
4	1¾		Fed Water Serv	100	5	5	5	
31	22¾	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T&R	1100	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
17⅜	9⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	500	61¼	60¾	61¼	60
22	13		Flintabeee B	400	13	13	13	13¼
17¼	12¾		Foster-Wheeler	500	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
27½	19⅝	.95e	Foundation	3900	15½	14⅜	15⅛	14⅞
17⅜	12¼		Fourth Nat Inv	200	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
50⅜	40¾	2	Fox Film A	1400	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛
17	9		Freeport Texas	1200	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	44¼
			Fuller 2pf	30	13¼	13	13	13½
			—G—					
20	11½		Gamewell	60	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
43⅝	33⅜	1	Gen Am Inv	800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
21⅜	15⅛		Gen Am Trans	900	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
14⅜	11	1	Gen Asphalt	1100	19¼	19	19⅛	19⅛
108⅛	100⅛	8	Gen Baking	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
10⅛	5⅜		Gen Baking pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
12	6		Gen Bronze	2800	9	8¾	9

Financial: News and Comment

RFC Head Says Credit Is Easier, Business Better

Declares Bankers Looking for Good Opportunities to Lend Money

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Business is better and credit is easier, Chairman Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said yesterday, with the result that demand for Government loans is running well below expectations.

In fact, he added, the bankers now are looking for good lending opportunities in contrast with the long period of stagnation in which primary emphasis was placed on caution.

Soon after Mr. Jones' talk with reporters, the Federal Reserve Board issued its weekly statement of the position of member banks in 91 leading cities, showing a $4,000,000 rise in loans other than those made on securities.

Including those on securities, however, there was a decline in loans of $35,000,000 for the week and of $130,000,000 for the year. All loans totaled $8,161,000,000, loans on securities $3,514,000,000 and other loans $4,647,000,000.

Notes Discounted Rise

The last statement summarizing the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks themselves, giving figures as of March 28, showed a $2,000,000 increase in notes discounted and, even more encouraging, a drop of $10,000,000 in member bank reserve balances.

The latter item, by succeeding big jumps, gave officials no end of worry through the winter months by rising to a point considerably more than $1,000,000,000 above legal requirements. When the reserve balances increase, it is taken to mean simply that the banks are not lending.

Furnishing a bright bit of detail for the general picture of improved business, freight loadings for the second quarter of the year were estimated today by the 13 shippers' regional advisory boards at 10.7 per cent more than the like period of 1933.

After a survey of 29 principal commodities they forecast 4,367,725 carloads for April, May and June. Actual loadings for these months last year were 3,945,568. They predicted increases for 24 of the 29 commodities.

Increases Varied

The principal increases were predicted for automobiles, agricultural implements, ore and concentrates, brick and clay products, cement, lumber, iron and steel, lime and plaster, gravel, sand and stone, and coal and coke.

With an unused lending power of $1,000,000,000 and a continuing large repayment of loans, Jones thought the Reconstruction Corporation could finish the year without going to the Treasury for more money. He predicted the corporation's requirements would run $500,000,000 below budget estimates, which he attributed entirely to better business conditions.

Since Jan. 1, he said, repayments have totaled $250,000,000, indicating $1,000,000,000 for this source for the year as a whole. To April 1, the corporation had authorized the purchase of bank stock valued at $1,061,234,000 involving 6452 banks. It has actually bought $593,578,000 worth from 2697 institutions.

Later in the week, Mr. Jones plans to discuss with the banking committees of the House and Senate a plan for expediting the public works program. Under the proposal, the proportion of the cost of public works projects which must be advanced by states and municipalities—70 per cent—would be lent them by the RFC.

Stockholders Oust Bush Terminal Head

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—Deposition of Irving T. Bush as president and chairman of the board of directors of the Bush Terminal Company was disclosed today.

Receivers for the giant terminal concern which Bush founded made public a letter informing him of his ousting by stockholders. The receivers are C. Walter Randall Jr. and former Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen.

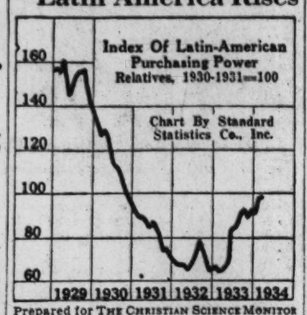
The stockholders' action followed a protracted struggle by a majority element to depose Mr. Bush, who still holds his presidency of two subsidiary concerns, the Bush Terminal Building Company and the Bush Terminal Railroad Company.

Stockholders of these companies are holding their annual meetings today.

80 YEARS of
Service to Depositors
OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL
Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 7

North Avenue Savings Bank
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
APR. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Purchasing Power In Latin America Rises



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company index of Latin-American purchasing power is estimated at 98.5 for March (1930-31 equals 100), representing an increase of 53 per cent from the low of 64.3 established in February, 1933.

Indications are that the recovery in business conditions witnessed in Latin-American countries since early in 1933 will be extended this year.

Tin Most Active Among Nonferrous Metals For Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Among the nonferrous metals tin has been the most conspicuous, having sold at 55½c a pound, during the last week, a new high for the year, or a top since the middle of November when 56 cents was reached.

Reasons for the higher prices were larger American deliveries in March, the talk of further inflation, the larger by 895 tons, and the increase in tin plate operations in the United States. The higher prices were accompanied by considerable purchasing on the part of American consumers.

The copper market had an exceedingly strong tone at the close of the week. It appears very much as though higher copper prices will soon go into effect. Some predicting a price of 8½c as compared with the present quotation of 8 cents.

During the week Germany issued a ban against purchasing of copper from outside sources, the decree expiring on May 5, yet the copper market remained buoyant in the face of this depressing influence.

Lead sales were satisfactory. Prices have been unchanged all year at 4c a pound, New York, and 3.90c, East St. Louis.

Zinc has moved counter to other metals. Another 50c a ton was taken off the price, closing at 4.30c a pound, East St. Louis. Consumers are holding out for a price of 4.25c.

National City Bank Deposits Take Jump

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—James H. Perkins, chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, said yesterday in a letter to shareholders that earnings of the bank for the first quarter of this year would be in excess of $4,500,000, and that deposits are about $50,000,000 higher than at the year-end, and about $150,000,000 higher than they were last year at this time.

In his letter Mr. Perkins said:

"Provided conditions continue to justify it, the policy of your directors will be to pay the next dividend on the common stock on Aug. 1 in the amount of 33 1-3 cents a share, for the four months ending on that date, and thenceforth to place the dividends on the common stock on a semi-annual basis, like the dividends on the preferred stock, the payment dates to be the same as those provided for the preferred stock in the Articles of Association as recently amended, namely, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

"The foreign branches are turning in substantially better earnings than last year, and commercial conditions in many of the countries where we have branches are showing improvement. The New York City branches, although showing a profit, are running somewhat behind last year, due to the low return on money."

Utrecht Fair Exhibits Indicate Trade Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT—An upturn of international trade was reflected in the record number of 1725 stands at the International Industries and Trade Fair held here in March, of which over one-third were foreign firms.

It was the 30th of this series of fairs and the exhibition buildings and grounds were crammed to capacity. The number of stands was 60 per cent more than the previous autumn fair and 35 per cent in excess of the spring fair of 1933. There were 1193 Dutch firms represented, 178 French, 78 German, 68 Belgian, 54 Austrian, 33 Swiss, 33 Algerian 28 British, 25 American, 24 Polish firms, and also some stands of Italian, Czechoslovakian, Swedish, Norwegian and South African firms.

Daily Average of Crude Oil Output Has Decline

TULSA, Okla., April 3 (AP)—Month-end slumps were responsible for a 78,378-barrel drop in daily average crude oil production last week, with three major areas contributing. The Oil and Gas Journal reported output fell from 2,459,315 to 2,380,937 barrels a day.

Oklahoma production dropped from 499,705 to 461,475 barrels. In Texas the reduction was from 1,030,725 to 1,018,720 barrels. California output fell from 493,500 to 462,750 barrels daily.

Eastern fields increased output 2000 barrels to 126,000 barrels a day, and in Kansas there was an advance from 124,520 to 125,475 barrels.

Rocky Mountain production dropped from 82,640 to 82,070 barrels.

Cheap Mortgages Is Need to Help In Home Building

Administration Studying Methods of Encouraging Housing Betterment

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Fundamental changes in mortgage financing to cheapen and encourage home building were included yesterday in administration studies of national housing betterment as a recovery stimulus.

The new ideas, still in a nebulous stage, were termed by some advocates as a "rationalization of mortgage financing." If found of practicable application, they would parallel home renovation plans being surveyed by the National Emergency Council.

Underlying both movements is a belief that the housing field has lagged behind many phases of American development and if properly developed would supply the same stimulus to business and employment as railroad and automobile expansion have in the past.

Want Longer Term Mortgages

In discussions which have taken place in Emergency Council quarters and elsewhere, two factors in mortgage financing have been stressed: the need for national appraisal standards which would safeguard larger first mortgage loans and the desirability of 20- and 30-year mortgage loans of the type long common in Europe.

As in the case of other housing studies, the plans contemplate the employment of private capital, probably with coördinating machinery set up in Washington.

Some advocates contend that with appraisal standards shielded from speculative influences, the big mortgage lenders—building and loan associations and insurance companies—could advance a much larger sum on first mortgages than the usual 50 to 60 per cent of appraised value.

By extending the length of such mortgages to 20 and 30 years, they believe a 4 or 5 per cent charge would take care of both interest and amortization and eliminate costly second mortgage and refinancing charges.

Low-Cost Homes Is Need

The theory held is that thousands of people with jobs and saving accounts would build homes if costs were brought within reach. In canvassing the plan, men important in the mortgage field have been consulted.

In connection with Emergency Council surveys of home modernization as a special boost to heavy goods industries, some consideration is being given means of having the Government safeguard renovation loans by banks so that huge supplies of idle private capital might be tapped.

The effort is to find a middle ground for insuring against loss which would not put loans in the class of gifts, but at the same time would not make requirements so rigid as to block the desired flow of credit.

Both the housing and mortgage problems are believed by some to require legislation, though exhaustive studies are being made of powers already conferred under emergency legislation to NRA, RFC, the Public Works Administration, the Farm Administration, the Farm Credit Administration and the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Says Recovery Due To Monetary Policies

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck & Co., expresses the belief that economic recovery which has taken effect so far has been due to monetary policies and not the National Recovery Act.

He told the Commission on International Relations that "the NRA has had nothing to do with economic recovery; it must be considered as a social measure and not an economic one."

"I have been a firm believer in the monetary policy adopted by the President," he said. "I have felt that if we had gone off the gold standard in October, 1931, at the same time England did, we would have escaped most of the distress that occurred between that date and March, 1933."

General Wood was one of several economists and business leaders to address the commission, which is sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Indicted Cleveland Bank Officials Plead Not Guilty

CLEVELAND, Ohio April 2 (AP)—Five officials of two large Cleveland banks which failed for $200,000,000 a year ago were under indictment by county and federal grand juries tonight as officials announced their intention to probe further into the banks' affairs.

The latest indictments, returned by a county grand jury today, accused Kenyon V. Painter, capitalist, director and largest individual stockholder of the Union Trust Company, and Wilbur M. Baldwin, the bank's former president, of misapplication of $580,600 and abstraction of $314,600 of the bank's assets.

Baldwin and Painter entered pleas of not guilty and were released on $7500 each.

Movement of Strawberries Out of Texas Is Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, April 3—Seventeen carloads of strawberries were shipped to northern and eastern markets by Texas growers in the last 10 days of March, it is stated here.

Forty-three carloads of home-grown vegetables—spinach, carrots, celery, beans and other varieties were also shipped out of the State. These are not hothouse products, it is stated. An early spring was responsible.

London Thinks Trade Awaiting Anglo-American Financial Push

An International Monetary Standard Seen as 'Great Desideratum'—Sir Basil Blackett and Mr. Ralph G. Hawtrey Agree on Price Stabilization Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Day by day information is accumulating in Britain that a combined push by Anglo-American financial powers would effect a change for the better in world-trade conditions that might even be decisive. Day by day so far, the only indication of such contemplated concerted action is to be found in a somewhat cryptic statement made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Replying for the British Government to a questioner who pressed to be told when conversations with the United States on this all-important topic would begin, Mr. Chamberlain began by expressing doubt whether such conversations "would in present circumstances lead to any fruitful result."

Pressed further, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I should welcome any conversations if I thought they were likely to lead to useful results." On Feb. 26 at Birmingham Mr. Chamberlain further said, "We are not yet in sight of that great desideratum, an international monetary standard."

Mr. Ralph G. Hawtry argues that there is no real antagonism between the systems of currency in point. Price stabilization, he showed, is not only a necessary condition of economic equilibrium. It might also be a step toward exchange stability. This was because the variations between different national currencies must necessarily be small, once each had been stabilized in terms of commodities. Temptation to governments to inflate was also less than had been supposed, as the dangers of meeting budget deficits by unsound methods was now almost universally recognized.

Sir Basil Blackett, lately Finance Minister in the Government of India, confirmed this view. There would be little difference, he claimed, whether bankers or government officials were in charge of a currency. One set of controllers would be just as anxious as the other to work successfully the system for which they were responsible. The desirability of securing a stable level of prices, Sir Basil also said, could not be questioned. Fluctuations in the purchasing value of money had in the immediate past introduced an undesirable element that had to be eliminated. A gold standard might be useful, but only on the condition that remaining on it should be optional. Each country would then be able to do its best to maintain the stability of its own internal commodity price level without being coerced by such an outside element of gold.

The question of controlling booms and slumps came up in considering the extent to which elements other than internal commodity prices ought to be taken into account in fixing the internal purchasing value of a currency. Here the suggestion emerged that an essential factor is to be found in the relationship existing between commodity prices on the one side and cost of producing salable goods on the other.

The suggestion followed that currencies could and ought to be so designed as to promote an even flow of production. Such a flow would replace existing excessive trade activity at one time, balanced by undue stagnation at another. In other words, both booms and slumps could be prevented. Methods of doing this, it was claimed, have presented themselves now that both booms and slumps have been shown to be associated with, or if not actually caused by, monetary conditions. The relationship referred to, namely, between the cost of producing commodities and the price available for the completed articles when sold to the public, finds expression in the extent of the average profits realized.

When these profits are disproportionately high, production increases. A boom tends to arise. When they fall unduly, a slump indubitably develops. Remedial measures thus become indicated. They are—when profits rise—the raising of the bank rate, the selling of securities by the central bank, the increase of taxation, and the putting by of additional state revenues against a rainy day; in other words, deflation.

On the other hand, where the contrary conditions exist, as at the present time, action in the shape of inflation—where precisely reverse measures are involved—becomes appropriate.

The argument is claimed to be watertight. It is one of which the beginning only is thought to have yet been heard. Its importance lies in the fact that it suggests a criterion whereby it may be possible for currency authorities to take action—when action is needed—much earlier than would otherwise be the case.

It thus opens up possibilities of almost unlimited extent where the question of the potentialities of monetary policy are concerned.

All that is wanted to give effect to the bright hopes which these considerations have raised is claimed to be Anglo-American coöperation in making use of the means of ending trade depression which the economists have discovered.

The "Lord Chatham" and the "Sir Richard Strachan" of the occasion have waited, it is said, quite long enough for one another. The time has come for them to fall to, in unison.

The World's Business

Labor Under the NRA—I

ALL CREDIT must be given to the President for settling the automobile dispute. Yet, after such a tribute has been paid, the fact remains that the solution was merely a compromise. It did not *settle* anything. In fact, it opened the way to future trouble, which will hang over industry until this matter of labor organization has been attacked as a problem in industrial organization.

* * *

The President further clarified the collective bargaining clause of the NIRA. He did so in a way which was neither a victory for the automobile manufacturers nor for the American Federation of Labor. (These were the two parties in this dispute; it never was an issue between management and labor). The A. F. of L. did not realize its ambition to be regarded as the chosen voice of labor. Nor were the automobile manufacturers able to obtain a settlement which would keep the A. F. of L. spokesmen from meetings called to settle conditions of labor. Workers will be allowed to join any organization they please. All of them will be entitled to a hearing from the employers.

* * *

The settlement provides that the labor representatives shall be received collectively. What kind of a meeting will this be? In the automobile industry there is at least one craft union which looks daggers at the other unions. A. F. of L. unions are trying to obtain a foothold. Company unions are already strongly intrenched. When representatives from all these mutually opposed groups enter the conference room, is it possible to expect any constructive discussion from the labor side. Hardly. The meetings will probably be more like dog fights.

* * *

This is not the path to industrial peace that the American citizen hopes to see developed under the ægis of the NRA. He wants to see management and labor work together in harmony. Industry is now integrated, and, to guard against a return to the abuses of monopoly, responsible to the Government. All business, that is, is affected with a public interest. Why not labor, too? At present the labor organizations are not even subject to the safeguards of incorporation. They are free, unregulated.

* * *

What is required of labor is a sense of industrial responsibility. But it is idle to pretend that a realization of responsibility can be developed in labor when its organizational set-up is based upon the craft. The craft union has a nation-wide membership employed in industries as different as chalk from cheese. It bargains with a blithe disregard for the ability of a particular industry to pay. It knows very little about the conditions of that industry. Since its members come from all manner of industries, it must negotiate solely by a glorified rule of thumb, without consideration for the affected industry's particular problems.

* * *

Craft unions bargain for wages in various ways. Sometimes a local wage standard is adopted. In other cases a national standard applicable to all members of the craft provides the starting point. Neither is satisfactory from the standpoint of industrial responsibility. For example, every union carpenter on a construction job receives the wages of his craft, in spite of the fact that a large part of his time may be spent on a job that a semi-skilled worker could do. Apply this state of things to the automobile industry. If every electrician, sheet metal worker, etc., engaged in the manufacture of automobiles were paid on the basis of his skilled craft wage when doing work that, in view of the high degree of mechanization in automobile plants, any unskilled or semi-skilled man could do, the burden of additional wage costs would destroy the industry.

* * *

It will be seen from the above why the A. F. of L. backs the craft union. Last year, at its convention, the federation went overwhelmingly on record in favor of craft unionism. It actually voted to permit the teamsters' union, the coopers' union, and other craft organizations to "claim" the members of their crafts away from the vertical brewery workers' union. Action of this kind is reactionary. It is totally at variance with the spirit of the New Deal. Responsibility can come only by the development of a new vertical lineup for labor coextensive with the industry. Labor might say, "Perhaps this will not net us as much as the other method." Why not? Industry has been organized under government auspices precisely because of its failure in past years to distribute its product in just proportions between its owners and workers. During the boom era craft unionism did not prevent owners from extracting from industry rewards totally disproportionate to those obtained by labor. If the Government does maintain a guiding hand over industry, then labor will obtain its just rewards. The manner in which extravagant salaries are being pulled down by direct action from the Government should be reassuring in this respect.

H. B. E.

U. S. Steel Head Optimistic Over Business Outlook

Myron C. Taylor Says Code Working Well—Sees Good Future for Industry

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 3 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, expressed optimism on the degree of industrial recovery so far and the immediate business outlook at the annual stockholders' meeting yesterday.

Mr. Taylor asserted that "the experiences, the operations, the reduction of our losses, the stabilization of our quick asset position without encroaching upon it or impairing it, are sufficient proofs to the wise mariner who is charting these difficult seas that we have passed through the most difficult period of our adversity, and that we face the future with confidence and assurance.

"Last year we thought we had turned the corner and could see immediate signs of revival. Today we know we can."

Questions Salary Policy

A few of the stockholders voiced criticism of the corporation's salary and bonus policies, as reflected by figures supplied by the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Taylor explained that bonuses to officers were eliminated automatically by the fall in earnings since 1930.

A stockholder who identified himself as Amzi Lake wanted to know why Mr. Taylor's compensation, as reported by the trade commission, was greater in 1933 than in 1929, when the corporation was showing large profits.

"The face of the matter," said Mr. Taylor, "is that 1929 saw the completion of a very important readjustment in the corporation's capital obligations involving the retirement of a large amount of bonds. I took an active part in this work, and the board felt that my services warranted additional compensation." The trade commission reported Mr. Taylor's salary as $100,000 in 1929 and $162,562 in 1933, but in the earlier year he was credited with a bonus of $109,361.

Another stockholder asked Mr. Taylor whether the corporation's acceptance of the NRA code, was the result of the management's own belief that the code was a good thing for the company, or was due to "pressure exerted by bankers on the board."

Speaks Well of Code

"The NRA is the law of the land," said Mr. Taylor, "the steel corporation is a law abiding company. By accepting the code the industry escaped a general code forced upon it. In my opinion it has worked out as well as any experiment of its kind could be expected to.

"For one thing the code has given the steel industry privileges and opportunities which it never had before. It is now permitted to work cooperatively to stabilize market for steel products. The wage increases, mandatory under the code, represent another aspect of the situation. but on the whole I consider the code has been workable and not unfair to the industry."

Answering questions raised by a stockholder as to the size of executives' pensions Mr. Taylor said the scale of payments had been revised to accord with the times, but he felt that it was no more than fair that the corporation continue to reward those who have served long and faithfully.

National Wealth Showing Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Basing its figures on calculations of the relationship between national income and estimates of national wealth, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in its current bulletin, says that the national wealth of the United States, after declining from a record high of $461,000,000,000 in 1929 to $213,000,000,000 in 1932, showed a slight recovery in 1933 to $221,000,000,000. This gain was due entirely to an increase in real wealth inasmuch as the average price level in 1933 was lower than in 1932.

It may be assumed that there is always a fairly constant relationship between wealth and income. Income in 1922, for instance, represented 19 per cent of the official figure on wealth. In 1912, when the previous estimate on wealth was made by the Bureau of the Census, income represented 17 per cent of the wealth. It thus seems fair to deduce that by letting the national income for any year represent 18 per cent of the wealth, an approximately correct figure on the national wealth in that year can be derived.

Baltimore & Ohio Loan Gives Employees Work

BALTIMORE, April 3 (AP)—Approximately 3000 employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been given another eight-hour day of work as the result of a large loan and increased railroad business.

Approval of a $4,000,000 loan from the Public Works Administration by the Interstate Commerce Commission was announced yesterday. The loan was for reconstruction of 200 automobile cars, reconditioning 240 locomotives and repairing 4800 freight cars.

Steel Operations At 43.3 P. C. of Capacity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The American Iron and Steel Institute announced yesterday that the operating rate of steel companies having 98.1 per cent of the steel capacity of the industry will be 43.3 per cent of the capacity for the week beginning April 2. This compares with 45.7 per cent during the week before and 47.7 a month ago.

Optimistic

Underwood

Myron C. Taylor
Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

Trade in Chicago Sets Three-Year Record for Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 3—Easter week in Chicago business circles set a new three-year record according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The fact that prices were up materially from previous months appeared to have little effect on purchases. Department stores and specialty shops all indicate retail turnover up to and, in most cases, beyond their expectations.

In wholesale circles, there was a more spotty condition with the total almost as bright as that found in the local retail field. Slight recessions were noted in certain areas where curtailment of CWA employment is showing its first effects. This was compensated for in great measure by improvement in demand from industrial centers where more man power is reported on the job.

Industries showed scattered gains. One large company is reported adding heavily to its clerical force for an inventory investigation designed to put its affairs into line with present commodity price conditions.

Local utilities and railroads continued on an even keel. Telephone installations are still slowly mounting, while gas and electric power consumption is well ahead of the like period a year ago.

Rentals are on the increase in number and dollar value.

Automobiles, notably in the low and middle price field, are still in demand.

Wadsworth Calls NRA Program 'Imperial'

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Political observers attached significance today to a speech by Representative Wadsworth, New York Republican, contending the Roosevelt recovery program would set up a government "imperial in character."

Wadsworth is one of several men who have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Republican presidential nomination in 1936.

The New Yorker in a radio address last night contended that many had supported the Administration's program in the belief that some of the restrictions imposed would be lifted at the end of the emergency. Now it would be made permanent, he argued.

He attacked the program as spelling "the end of the federal union of states" and setting up a "huge bureaucracy" to tell "millions of people . . . how they shall earn their living."

"If this program is to become permanent," Wadsworth said, "if this new philosophy is to prevail, then, indeed, our children will exist as subjects in a land where their forefathers once lived as masters."

More Favorable Dividend Changes in March Month

NEW YORK, April 3—Favorable dividend changes in March totaled 144, compared with 101 in February, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. For the first three months of this year favorable revisions numbered 433, more than three times the 131 favorable changes in the first quarter of 1933.

Detailed figures comparing March and February, 1934, March, 1933, and the first three months of 1934 and 1933, follow:

	March 1934	Feb. 1934	March 1933	First Three Mos. 1934	First Three Mos. 1933
Favorable chg.	144	101	32	433	131
Increased	43	23	2	103	14
Resumed	36	34	7	137	30
Extra	47	27	9	133	43
Initial	18	17	14	61	44
Unfavorable cgs	44	19	368	121	635
Decreased	21	11	179	55	309
Passed	23	8	189	66	326

U. S. Deficit for Nine Months $2,542,299,000

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Government closed nine months of the fiscal year today with expenditures of $4,84,004,000 and a deficit of $2,542,299,000.

Only three months of the fiscal year remain and Treasury officials concede that emergency spending will not reach the $7,000,000,000 figure previously estimated for June 30.

The public debt at the close of March was $26,157,509,000 as compared with $21,362,464,000 a year ago.

The rate of spending again dropped off in March to the lowest figure since November. Total March outlays were $610,232,937 as compared with $635,321,855 in February and $980,579,067 in the peak month of January.

Bank Says Severe Setback to Trade Has Been Averted

Settlement of Threatened Automobile Strike Important Achievement

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The peaceful settlement of the labor controversy in the automobile industry, through the mediation of President Roosevelt, has "saved spring business from a severe setback," states the National City Bank in its monthly bulletin published yesterday.

The dispute, which was upon the methods of collective bargaining to be employed under the Industrial Recovery Act, had direct bearing on all industries; hence with the threat of one major strike eliminated, the possibility of others was lessened, it is pointed out.

Declaring that the settlement accomplished by the President is a "very important achievement," the bulletin adds:

"A shutdown or sharp curtailment of automobile production would have been felt in all industry and trade, by reason of the employment given by the industry itself, its position as a chief buyer of the products of many other industries, and its special importance at this season of the year, when it comes into peak production and gives more support to general business than at any other time."

The amicable agreement "removes the danger of enforced curtailment of automobile operations, which would cause curtailment in other industries." the bank continues, "and if the formula upon which the settlement was reached works in one major industry it will probably work in others, wherever controversy over similar issues may arise. Thus the danger of a series of great strikes over questions of union jurisdiction appears to be averted.

"To be sure, jurisdictional issues are not the only labor questions in controversy. Disputes over wages and hours are threatening in other industries, and they are a menace to the business improvement. If they lead to strikes they will make the disorder in business worse, and if they lead to inequitable wage increases in excess of what is warranted by the productivity of labor, or by the ability of industry to pay, the effect will be equally bad; for the higher costs will have to be added to prices, at the expense of other groups of the population, and the balance in economic relations will be further disturbed."

The review says that now the automobile industry may be expected to give its usual spring support to business, until it reaches the peak of its season, usually in May. Its production during the first quarter has been the largest in four years and it is stated that the industry is starting off the second quarter "at a rate that shows confidence in its sales prospects, and is heartening to other industries."

Although business in general has made progress during March, with such indexes as car loadings and electric power consumption showing the full seasonal rise or more, the publication notes that gains in industry have been more irregular and at a slower pace than in February.

U. S. Paper Bag Makers Face Competition in Peru

LIMA, Peru, April 3 (By U. P.)—United States manufacturers of paper bags who heretofore have enjoyed an almost competitionless market for their product in Peru will soon be forced to compete with a local plant.

American machinery has been imported for the local manufacture of paper bags of all sizes and it is reliably reported that the new concern has obtained a tariff assessment of 10 per cent ad valorem from the Government on all paper importations destined for the manufacture of bags.

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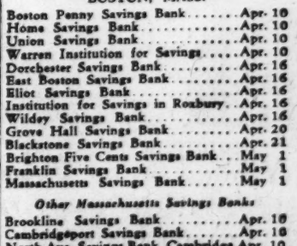
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 5

The Editor's Puzzle


288
9 "You having studied grammar,
I would think you should
know" said the teacher, "that
a simple sentence is one
a sentence only has one
subject and one predi-
cate, by which the com-
plete is comprised

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

North and South Field Reduced To 16 Players

George T. Dunlap Jr. and Dick Wilson Advance at Pinehurst C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3—First-round matches were played at the Pinehurst Country Club here yesterday in the thirty-fourth annual United North and South amateur golf championship George T. Dunlap Jr. of Garden City, L. I., the United States amateur champion, opened his match-play campaign with a 3-and-2 victory over J. Raymond Lenehan of Providence, R. I.

A former Georgetown University ace, Dick Wilson of Southern Pines, S. C., figured in the feature match of the day when he played 11 holes in two under par to defeat W. P. Conway of Baltimore, 3 and 7. Wilson reached the turn in 34 to stand 6 up over his rival, and by scoring the next two holes in par figures, ended the match.

Dunlap went out in 36, but was only one stroke ahead of Lenehan at that point in the match. Coming home, Dunlap found his putting better, starting with a birdie 3 at the tenth hole. Lenehan's three-putting enabled Dunlap to close out the match with a half in par 5 at the sixteenth.

Good golf was played by Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh, August F. Kammer Jr. '34 of Princeton University and Dick Chapman of Greenwich, former interscholastic champion. The summary:

United North and South Amateur Golf Championship—First Round

Robert A. Lester, West Orange, N. J., defeated Bob Harlow, St. Petersburg, Fla., 2 and 1.

J. L. Brumley, Greenville, Tenn., defeated R. A. Stranahan, Toledo, 2 up.

R. P. Davidson, Washington, D. C., defeated Winthrop Hoyt, Garden City, 4 and 3.

Arthur Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated James Fownes, Pittsburgh, 2 and 1.

Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated E. N. Stokes, Louisville, 3 and 2.

A. M. Wood Chicago, defeated Fumitaka Konoye, Lawrenceville, N. J., 2 and 1.

Donald Parsons, Youngstown, Ohio, defeated R. L. Warner, Raleigh, N. C., 1 up.

George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, defeated J. Raymond Lenehan, Providence, R. I., 3 and 2.

Johnny Johnson, North Carolina, defeated Charles Clare, New Haven, Conn., 1 up.

Guthrie Bicknell, Cleveland, defeated F. A. Savage Jr., Baltimore, 4 and 3.

Richard Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Eric D. Thomson, St. Andrews, N. B., 5 and 4.

T. A. Johnson, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated A. A. Smith, Asheville, N. C., 1 up, 19 holes.

Dick Wilson, Raleigh, N. C., defeated W. P. Conway, Baltimore, 8 and 7.

H. J. Blue, Pittsburgh, defeated T. B. Thorson, Chicago, 5 and 4.

August F. Kammer Jr., Orange, defeated W. B. Newsome, Princeton, 4 and 3.

Bayard Mitchell, Philadelphia, defeated T. S. Jamison, Greenburg, Penna., 1 up, 19 holes.

Only 550 Akron Fans Sees Tilden Beat Vines

AKRON, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—Before one of the smallest crowds they have played before since starting their circle tours of the country, Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines last night proved to be the main attraction in a professional tennis show as the veteran defeated his Pasadena opponent, 6—4, 6—2.

The victory still left Vines 1 up on Tilden in matches since the start of the competition.

In another singles match Keith Gledhill defeated Dr. Alfred H. Chapin, 6—3, 6—2.

The singles were merely exhibitions of good shot-making so far as the 550 spectators were concerned. The doubles, in which Vines teamed with Gledhill to defeat Tilden and Dr. Chapin, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, aroused a little more enthusiasm.

College Lacrosse Result

Hamilton 10, Madison Club 2.

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OPEN SATURDAYS

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Strong Davis Cup Squad

IN PICKING Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles; George M. Lott Jr., Chicago; Francis X. Shields, New York; Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., New York, to report to R. Norris Williams 2d, captain of the United States Davis Cup team, for preliminary practice in preparation for the coming campaign which is to end at Wimbledon next summer, the American selection committee has undoubtedly named the best amateurs of which Uncle Sam boasts at the present time. It is also our opinion that a stronger team will be developed from this squad, under the guidance of Dick Williams, than any that has represented the United States in a number of years. It may not win the trophy back this year; but it should come very close to it.

Stoefen Is the New Member

The squad, as named, has been selected on the basis of singles play, yet it contains three of the best doubles players that the United States has to offer. They are Lott, who is generally regarded as the best doubles player in the world, Stoefen, who is co-holder with Lott of the United States doubles championship, and Allison, who has won more than one important doubles match with John W. Van Ryn as his partner. Last year Shields, Allison and Stoefen were ranked Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively in American singles circles; but, if play as it has progressed up to the present time this year is taken into consideration, it looks very much as if Stoefen were entitled to be ranked No. 1. Unless there is a decided change in the situation between now and the time the Americans have to take the courts in cup play, Captain Williams can hardly do better than nominate Stoefen and Shields for the singles and Stoefen and Lott for the doubles.

Opposition to Be Harder

For the past three or four years, Uncle Sam has been sending Davis Cup teams to Europe with fine prospects of regaining the famous cup only to see them fall before either France in the challenge round or Great Britain in the final of the interzone competition. The teams have looked good on paper, but have not been there on the courts. Last year's elimination by Great Britain was especially discouraging, as, to the Americans, it was most unexpected. This year the opposition is going to be harder than it was in 1933. Japan and Australia are out to make things very interesting for the United States before it can claim the right to challenge. Should it win that right, it will find a stronger British team defending than the one that it met in 1933, as reports from England state that Frederick J. Perry is a much better player than he was last year and that W. H. (Bunny) Austin has regained his old-time form. To make up for the disappointments of past years, the Americans will have to depend on improved playing and better leadership, and it now looks as if they would qualify in both.

* * *

A Big Loss to American Polo

The passing of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock means a big loss to pony polo in the United States. A great lover of the game for some 40 years or more, Mrs. Hitchcock not only enjoyed watching it being played, but also took a very active part in its development. There has been hardly a prominent eastern polo player of the United States during the past 20 years or more but what owes much of his skill to the able coaching of Mrs. Hitchcock. It is only necessary to mention Old Aiken to call attention to a recent generation of polo players who were developed into a great team by Mrs. Hitchcock. A list of those players who came under her tutelage reads like an international four, as it would include her own son, Tommy Jr., Devereux Milburn, Louis E. Stoddard Jr., J. Watson Webb, F. Skiddy von Stade and many others who have helped make American polo what it is today. Her title of "Mother of American Polo" was certainly well-merited.

* * *

Another Type of Sporting Invasion

When the English women's lacrosse team arrives at New York this week, an entirely new type of American athletic invasion will take place, as this is the first women's lacrosse team ever to visit the United States. While it is not an all-English team, most of the players are said to have played for England in international matches, and it expects to make a strong showing against the team which will be sent against it by the United States Women's Lacrosse Association. But playing against the Americans and in their national tournament at Greenwich next month will not be all they will do on their six weeks' tour, as they plan to do some coaching, which should mean much in the development of the game among the women of America.

New Playoff System For Canadian Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 3—The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association concluded its annual meeting last night, but there was little of importance transacted during the sessions. A proposal from the Ontario Hockey Association that commercially supported teams be permitted to play was defeated.

Interprovincial playoffs for the Allan and Memorial Cups will be decided in the future by a best two-out-of-three series, points to count. Under this system a team with one win and two ties in the three-game series would be declared the victor by four points to two. A win would count two points and a tie one point. Previously the playoffs have been decided by two-game, total-goal series. Officers elected follow:

Past president, Frank Greenleaf, Montreal; president, A. E. Gilroy, Portage La Prairie; first vice-president, Cecil Duncan, Ottawa; second vice-president, Prof. George Hardy, Edmonton; finance committee—Claude Robinson, Winnipeg; secretary, Fred Marples, Winnipeg, and registrar-treasurer, W. A. Hewitt, Toronto.

French Pros in Clean Sweep

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (AP)—The French tennis professionals, Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, made a clean sweep of their matches here last night with Bruce Barnes of Texas and Vincent Richards of New York. Cochet defeated Richards in the feature singles, 6—4, 6—1, while Plaa downed Barnes, 6—4, 6—2. In the doubles, Cochet and Plaa whipped Barnes and Richards, 6—2, 6—3. Only a handful of fans saw the exhibition, in which Cochet played matter-of-fact tennis that was easily good enough to defeat Richards. The former amateur net king from France did his usual fine job of keeping the ball in play long enough to capitalize on Richards's errors, most of which weren't long in coming.

College Baseball Results

Ohio 10, Illinois 9.
Princeton 8, Villanova 1.
Vermont 10, William & Mary 8.
William & Mary 6, Vermont 3.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOWN HALL, Thur. Eve., 8:45, Apr. 5

VIVIENNE BUTLER

Dance Recital Assisted by

VINCENT SOREY and TITO GUIZAR

Tickets at Box Office, Judson Mgt. (Steinway)

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."

—Burns Mantle, Daily News.

EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT

Big Hearted Herbert

with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON

BILTMORE Thea., W. of 8th. Mts. Wed. and Sat.

NOW ON BROADWAY : :

PEACE on EARTH

● "A play of noble spirit and intelligent understanding. We hope New York will long continue beating a path to its door."—*From Editorial in World-Telegram.*

THEATRE, W. of B'way 50c-$2.50

44th St. Evs. 8:45 Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

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Tonight at 8—MANON

Tomorrow Matinee at 2—TANNHAUSER

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SIGMUND ROMBERG'S

Great American Musical Romance

MY MARYLAND

Desiree Tabor—Bartlett Simmons and 50 Others

Evgs. 50c-$3—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 50c-$1. Plus Tax

Paul Runyan Captures Cavalier Open With 270

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., April 3 (AP)—Paul Runyan, little White Plains (N. Y.) professional, celebrated the end of the winter golfing tour here yesterday by winning the Cavalier Country Club open with 270, one of the lowest 72-hole scores in tournament history.

In the last competition of the 1933-34 campaign Runyan, by far the leading money winner of the year, added another $300 to his bulging purse by shooting the four rounds in 69-68-66-67—270, and finished eight shots ahead of Harry Cooper.

Runyan's feat of carding each of the rounds in less than 70 is an accomplishment that seldom has been equaled. Once before the diminutive 25-year-old youngster turned the trick, at Miami in an event where six-inch cups were used.

Professionals recalled that Bill Mehlhorn's 271 at El Paso some time ago was perhaps the lowest 72-hole total in a major tournament. The fact that winter rules were observed here and that the course is only 6000 yards in length detracts little from Runyan's great play.

Haligonian Class A Winner

HAVANA, April 3 (AP)—For the third time in five years, Houston Wall's 45-foot schooner, Haligonian, has romped off with major honors in the annual St. Petersburg-Havana yacht race. Winner of the race in 1931 and 1933 and holder of the record of 42 hours, Wall's schooner captured the Class A title in this year's renewal of the deep water classic yesterday although two other boats led her across the finish line. The actual leader in the race which began at noon Saturday from St. Petersburg was the stately three-masted schooner, Azara, owned and sailed by Hugh Matheson of Miami. Azara, a 113-footer, was the largest craft in the race and the only Class A-1 vessel entered. She finished late yesterday afternoon, 52h. 9m. after leaving St. Petersburg. The schooner Lanakai, skippered by Dr. A. C. Howe of Brooklyn, was declared winner of class B honors when six other competitors failed to arrive in time to take advantatge of their handicaps. Only slight breezes were reported near Havana. It was believed lack of wind was slowing the other craft. The Lanakai, a 43-foot schooner, and the scratch boat in her class, had a time of 58h. 37m.

Golf at Oregon State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., April 3—Despite loss of two lettermen from last year's first-class golf team, qualifying scores for the 1934 variety indicate that Oregon State will have one of its finest teams in years. Award winners lost were Marion Shellenbarger '33 and Arnold Heikenen '35. Four holdover lettermen—B. M. Beardsley '35, J. C. Cooper '36, J. G. Hoffman '35 and M. D. Brands '35—will form the nucleus for the six-man team this year. Leading scorers among varsity candidates were Robert Buxton '35, 149; Donald Johnson '36, 150, and H. W. Brands '35, 154. Golf in northern division colleges has been at low ebb during the last five years, and in 1932 was dropped. Increasing interest during 1933 brought golf back on the spring sports list, and a full schedule has been arranged for 1934.

DePaolo and Moore Enter

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3 (AP)—Entries of Peter DePaolo and Lou Moore, famous race drivers, in the annual 500-mile automobile race to be run here May 30 were received today. DePaolo, American driving champion in 1925 and 1927, and Moore, who finished third here last year, sailed for Naples, Italy, this morning, where on May 6 they will participate in a 325-mile race. They will return to the United States in time to compete in the speed classic here. DePaolo retired from the racing sport several years ago but returned to it this winter.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 5, St. Louis (N) 4.
Cleveland (A) 3, New York (N) 2.
Detroit (A) 4, Cincinnati (N) 3.
New York (A) 4; Baltimore (IL) 2.
Philadelphia (A) 6, Brooklyn (N) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 4, Newark (IL) 0.
Pittsburgh (N) 5, Chicago (A) 3.
St. Louis (A) 6, Buffalo (IL) 3.

British Army Soccer

ALDERSHOT, Eng., April 3 (Canadian Press)—A team representing the 2d Battalion of the King's Own Regiment won the British Army soccer title yesterday by defeating the 2d Battalion Tank Corps, 3 to 0, in the league final.

Hagenlacher And Cochran Retain Lead

Defeat Matsuyama and Morningstar in 18.2 Balkline Billiard Tourney

International 18.2 Balkline Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	TP
Welker Cochran	4	1	158	11	1708
Eric Hagenlacher	4	1	142	13	1945
Willie Hoppe	3	2	114	8	1622
Kinrey Matsuyama	2	3	140	18	1533
Ora Morningstar	0	6	137	—	1117

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 3—Eric Hagenlacher of Germany moved into a tie for first place in the international 18.2 balkline billiard tournament here last night when he triumphed over Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan by a score of 400 to 282 in 13 innings. The German's victory placed him equal with Welker Cochran of San Francisco, former titleholder.

In the second frame Hagenlacher led his opponent, 70 to 27, but Matsuyama stepped out in front in the third with a run of 68. The German held the lead after the fourth inning when he ran 40 and from then on it was the former international champion's game. He concluded with an unfinished run of 79. The score by innings:

Eric Hagenlacher—13 57 3 40 0 24 0 61 68 1 53 1 79—400. High run—79. Innings—13.

Kinrey Matsuyama—27 0 68 2 0 0 2 1 77 0 1 95 9—282. High run—95. Innings—13.

In the afternoon game Welker Cochran claimed first position by defeating O. C. Morningstar of San Diego by the score of 400 to 209 in the short space of 11 innings. The Californian at that time attempted to increase his present high run of the tournament, but failed by 2 points. His best of the day was a gather of 156, two short of the tournament record which he established in his previous game with Morningstar. The latter's defeat was his sixth straight in as many games played. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 156 7 63 62 18 33 39 0 19 3—400. High Run—156. Innings—11.

O. C. Morningstar—7 2 9 7 46 59 17 18 44 0 0—209. High Run—59. Innings—11. Referee—Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Moncton Evens Series With Fort William

Allan Cup Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Fort William	1	1	5	6	2
Moncton	1	1	6	5	2

(Two out of three games)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 3—Moncton Hawks, Canadian senior amateur hockey champions last year, evened the final series for the Allan Cup at one game each here last night when they defeated the Fort William Club, 4 to 2. Beaten on Saturday, 3 to 2, the Hawks did not take any chances in the second game and were never headed, although the result was in doubt until the last minute when Moncton scored a few seconds before the final bell. After a scoreless first period Moncton scored the only goal of the second and added two more in the third before Fort William scored their two goals. The summary:

Moncton		Fort William
McManus, Connolly,	lw	
	rw,	Hogarth, McLeod
James, Webster,	c,	O. Hacquoil, Houston
Irvine, McDonald,	rw	lw, O'Leary, Manahan
Burrage,	ld	rd, Knowles, McArthur
Gill, Miller,	rd	ld, McGarnar
Foster,	g	g, G. Hacquoil

Score—Moncton 4, Fort William 2. Goals—James 2, Webster and McDonald for Moncton; O'Leary and Houston for Fort William. Referees—C. S. Campbell, Edmonton and G. Foster, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

All-Bermuda Team Beats Yale

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 3 (AP)—The visiting Yale Rugby team yesterday lost its second straight game in three starts, bowing to an all-Bermuda fifteen, 3 to 0. The score came just before half time, when Musty, all-Bermuda forward, plunged over for a touchdown from the five-yard line. Hibbard failed to convert. Like Saturday's losing game against the Manchester Regiment, the Yale team seemed to find the wet field a handicap. Conditions were good for its 6-to-3 victory Wednesday over the Bermuda Rugby Club. The sun shone yesterday, although the field still was slow, and a large crowd gathered to see the contest.

College Golf Result

Georgetown 4, Miami 0.

College Rugby Result

All-Bermuda 3, Yale 0.

Coggan and Ryder Are Tied for Lead In Chess Standing

H-Y-P-D College Chess League Individual Championship Standing

Player, Class, College	Won	Lost
S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard	1	0
R. M. Ryder '37, Yale	1	0
E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale	1	1
E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton	1	1
E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard	0	1
E. A. Wendling '35S, Yale	0	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—A Harvard and a Yale player shared first place in the H-Y-P-D College Chess League individual championship tournament at the end of the first day of play at the Marshall Chess Club last night. They were Sidney S. Coggan '34 of Harvard and Robert M. Ryder '37 of Yale, each having won a game. Six players entered the competition, with two from Harvard, three from Yale and one from Princeton, Dartmouth failing to send a representative.

Coggan won his match from his fellow teammate, Erich W. Marchand '36, in 49 moves. Coggan started a queen's pawn opening which his opponent met with a Nimzowitsch defense. Coggan emerged into the ending with a rook and four pawns against a rook and three pawns. Ryder played against his team captain, Edward M. Borsodi '34, and won a queen's pawn opening in 31 moves. Edgar T. McCormick '35 of Princeton won the other first-round game by defeating Elmer A. Wendling '35S of Yale in 30 moves.

Following the completion of the first round, Borsodi and McCormick played their second-round game and the Yale captain won in 40 moves, by exchanging two minor pieces for a rook. The summary:

H-Y-P-D Chess League Individual Championship

First Round

S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard, defeated E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard, in 49 moves.

R. M. Ryder '37, Yale, defeated E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale, in 31 moves.

E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton, defeated E. A. Wendling '35S Yale, in 30 moves.

Second Round

E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale, defeated E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton, in 40 moves.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunie Reach Final Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, Heights Casino, 1933 champions, defeated the 1933 runnersup, Mrs. William Adams and Denning Miller, Rockaway Hunting Club, yesterday in one of the semifinal round matches of the Metropolitan mixed doubles squash racquets championship, in even more brilliant style than they did last year. The score: 15—8, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10. Miller was below his best form, while both of the champions were playing fine squash.

But the champions will find far more serious opposition in the final match last year, as Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Apawamis Club, and D. J. Nightingale, University Club expert, displayed high-class play in the other semifinal, against the sensations of the tournament, Mrs. Rogers Dunn, Junior League, and Archibald G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, and won in a four-game match and showed the best play of the tourney so far. Mrs. Lamme fought off the sharpshooting of Thacher all the way through, while the winners also outcrafted their opponents. Thacher plays a roving game, covering two-thirds of the court, but clever team play by both Mrs. Lamme and her partner caught him out of position frequently except in the second game, when a series of errors by Nightingale, and persistent hammering at Mrs. Lamme, enabled their opponents to take the game after a climb from well below the winners. The score: 15—5, 13—15, 15—6, 15—9.

The final will be played tomorrow.

Fourteen Yale Crews Report

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3 (AP)—Yale oarsmen returned yesterday from their abbreviated Easter vacation to resume work on the Housatonic River at Derby under ideal weather conditions. After a week's rest, 14 crews reported for an hour's workout. Coach Ed Leader took charge of the four varsity eights, Don Grant supervised the work of four freshman heavy crews and Fred Spuhn worked with the three 150-pound varsity crews and as many yearling lightweight boatloads. Most of the eights rowed six miles each, finishing up with short sprints. The varsity A crew was stroked by Capt. J. H. Jackson '34, while R. E. Danielson Jr. '35 occupied the like seat in the B crew.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S 1934 football schedule, the most difficult in recent years, includes seven games, it was announced yesterday by Dr. John H. Harmon, director of athletics. One open date—Nov. 10—appears on the schedule, but it will be filled later. Colby, Middlebury and the alumni games have been dropped, and in their place Rutgers, Brown and Bates will be met. The Boston College game next season will be played at the B. U. plant, Nickerson Field, instead of at Alumni Field. In the future the two institutions will meet on the home-and-home basis. The Terriers play Brown, New Hampshire, Tufts, Bates, Vermont, Rutgers and B. C. in that order.

* * *

Some 350 members of the Dartmouth Boston Alumni Association welcomed Earl Blaik, the new head football mentor, last evening at a banquet in the Copley-Plaza. Blaik, who is expected to lift the Green out of the football mire, introduced his assistants, Harry Ellinger, line coach, and Joe Donchess, end coach. The new mentor gave an impressive speech and outlined plans for the coming season, but refused to make predictions.

* * *

Dr. Raeburn R. Davenport of Waltham has been reelected president of the Norfolk County Four-Ball League, an office which he has held since the organization of the golf circuit in 1931. Harold V. Kaler was chosen secretary-treasurer. His home is in Sharon. The schedule, although not completed as yet, will open on April 15. The field day will be staged on the course of the winning club July 1.

* * *

Coach John Harmon's Boston University baseball candidates are scheduled to have their first outdoor workout this afternoon, following a month of conditioning in the gymnasium. If the Terriers get any kind of support from their pitching staff they will enjoy a successful season. Milton Herman, a big football tackle who tips the scales around the 250 mark, is a promising left-hander.

* * *

When professional hockey fans fully realize that that game is a privately managed affair they will accept the many unusual rulings as "convenient" rather than proper. The Detroit Red Wings took up three players from the Detroit minor league team during the playoff with Toronto; Chicago has recalled a player from London, Ont., to replace an injured star and now the Bruin Cubs get permission to use a Bruin, Myles Lane, to strengthen against Providence in the Canadian-American. Hockey reminds one of baseball—it is so different.

* * *

Harvard's varsity nine had its initial outdoor workout yesterday afternoon on the freshman diamond at Soldiers Field, Coach Fred Mitchell sending his squad through a stiff 2½-hour batting and fielding drill. The Crimson hopes to continue the outdoor work today and tomorrow, before leaving for New York Thursday.

* * *

For the first time in the history of the University Club ladies will be permitted to enjoy one of the regular series of monthly Athletic Nights, the first of which is scheduled for Thursday evening, April 12. And if the ladies are good, this unusual privilege may become an annual custom. The program promises to be one of the best and most complete entertainments of the entire Athletic Nights year. Every department will be represented. The professionals in charge of inter-club sports are making elaborate plans for colorful and evenly matched contests.

* * *

The Monitor basketball team closed its season recently after winning 14 out of 24 games. More enthusiasm was shown during the past season than ever before and as a result, better opposition was met and more games played. Most of the games lost were close affairs, a good example being the 60-to-55 defeat by the New England All-Stars. It is hoped that next season a few of the games will be played where an audience can be accommodated.

* * *

District medal rounds on April 20 will open the 1934 spring season of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. The regular team series follows the medal-round play on April 23, and these matches, in four divisions, will continue until May 24. In case of a tie, May 28 has been set aside for a playoff. This year there are six districts—Midland, Southern, Eastern, Northern, Middlesex and Central—in the competition. The W. G. A. M. championship will be held on the course of the Winchester Country Club from June 4 to 9, while the girls' junior championship will be staged at the Wellesley Country Club during the last week in August.

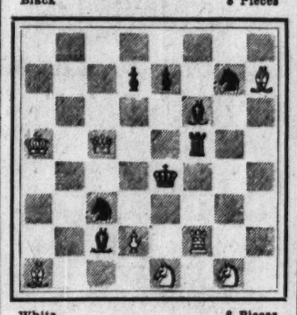
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1605

By M. Segers

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

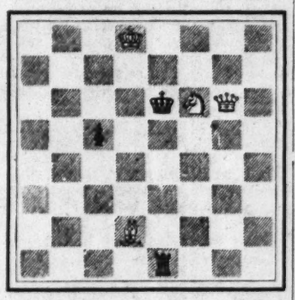
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Veijle Soc. Democrat, 1933)

Problem No. 1606

By R. Cheney

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(This pretty miniature, from a recent American Chess Bulletin, is the work of a Rochester composer, whose brief composing period has been devoted to the miniature with constantly improved results.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1603. Q-Kt5

No. 1604. 1. B-R4 PxKtP
2. Kt-K
1. —— P-B5
2. P-Q5
1. —— PxQP
2. R-Kt

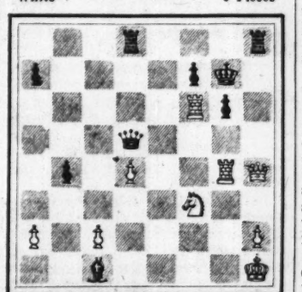
End-Game No. 193. White wins: 1 P-K6, R-B; 2 B-B7, and Black has no adequate defense to 3 RxPch. If 1 . . . PxP; 2 QR-K, Q-B; 3 B-Q6ch, K-Q; 4 QxQch, RxQ; 5 RxBch, and White's extra pawns win.

End-Games

In the position below, from a recent London League match between H. Saunders and W. Winter, Black has just played R(K)-KR. Saunders extricates himself from an almost certain loss in unexpected fashion.

End-Game No. 194

White 9 Pieces



Black 9 Pieces

White to play and win

In the 38 years that the Pennsylvania State Chess Association has been holding championship tournaments, until 1934 the winner has always been a Philadelphian. This year, however, 23-year-old Hermann V. Hesse of Bethlehem won the title by defeating S. Drasin of Philadelphia in the final round. Here is the crucial game:

English Opening

Hesse	Drasin	Hesse	Drasin
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB4(a)	13 Kt-Q5	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3		14 P-B4	BxKt(e)
	Kt-QB3(b)	15 KPxB	BxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 QxB	Kt-B3
4 KtxP	P-KKt3(c)	17 P-B5	PxP(f)
5 P-K4	B-Kt2	18 B-Q3	P-K4
6 B-K3	Kt-B3	19 Q-R4	Kt-K5
7 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	20 BxKt(g)	PxB
8 B-K2	B-Q2	21 Q-Kt5ch	K-R
9 Castles	Castles	22 Q-B6ch	K-Kt
10 K-R	KtxKt	23 R-B5	P-R3
11 PxKt	B-B3	24 R-R5	Q-Kt5
12 P-B3	Kt-K	25 QxRP	Resigns
21 B-B2	Q-R5	51 P-Q6	K-K4
22 R-KKt	QR-B	52 R-Q8	K-Q5
23 P-Kt3	R-KB3	53 P-Q7	R-Q4
24 R-Kt2	Kt-B	54 K-B3	K-Q6
25 Q-K3	P-QKt3	55 KxP	P-B6
26 Q-Kt5(c)	QxQ	56 R-QB8	RxP
27 RxQ	P-Kt3	57 KxP	P-B7
28 R-Q3	K-B2	58 P-B4	R-Q5
29 KR-Kt	Kt-Q2	Resigns	
30 R-Q2	P-KR3		

(a) Perhaps 10 Kt-K2 is sounder, but White does not fear the doubled pawns, hoping to profit from the open file.

(b) White would do better to proceed with K-R and R-KKt. Black will not be able to play 18 . . . P-KB4 yet on account of 19 Kt-B5!

(c) Undisturbed, Black will play Kt-Kt3 and B5!

(d) Black threatens to play P-QR4, opening the QR file, or if White plays P-Kt5, developing the Kt at B4 and massing on the backward QBP. The pawn sacrifice appears to be White's best chance, since R endings are often drawn a pawn down. Now White's dormant B begins to work.

(e) White should first play 42 P-QR4, and if R-Kt; 43 P-B4, and Black's win is much more problematic.

(f) If 47 RxP, P-B6; 48 P-R3, P-B5; 49 R-QB7, R-B4; 50 R-B6, P-B6; 51 RxPch, K-Kt4; 52 R-QB6, RxR; 53 PxR, P-B7, and wins.

Clyde Wells Takes Lead in All-Events

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Jerry J. Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702
Frederick Pfeffer, Omaha	695
Fred Leek, Cleveland Heights	694

Doubles

George Rudolph-John Ryan, Waukegan	1321
Lee Foster-Louis Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
Leroy Tagney-Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1287
A. D. Priebe-J. J. Schwartz, St. Paul	1277
Ray Ziegler-Eddie Heuermann, St. Louis	1275

All-Events

Clyde Wells, Columbus	1959
Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
George Davis, Milwaukee	1941
Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1926
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Heid's Funeral Directors, Columbus	3023
Blatz Old Heidelberg, Milwaukee	3014
Schlitz, Milwaukee	2993
Pabst Blue Ribbons, Milwaukee	2986

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., April 3—Standings in the American Bowling Congress were completely changed as Chicago, Waukegan and Columbus bowlers opened a barrage on the maples here last night.

George Rudolph and John Ryan, Waukegan, Ill., started the fireworks by registering a 1321 total to take the doubles lead from Louis Dumar and Lee Foster, Highland Park, Mich., who had been leading the duo event for the past 16 days with a 1303 total. Leroy Tagney and Harry Krebethke, Chicago veterans, registered a 1287 total to take third place.

Frederick Weber of Milwaukee, who has been leading the all-events division since the first week of the tourney, was ousted out of the top spot when Clyde Wells, Columbus, connected with a terrific 1959 total to take the lead. Harry Krebethke and Leroy Tagney not only secured a high doubles berth, but ascended to fourth and eighth places in the nine-game division with totals of 1926 and 1914, respectively. Adolph Carlson, Chicago veteran, piled up 1910 for ninth position.

American Bowling Congress officials announced last night that the following totals are still in the money division team event: 2734; doubles, 1120; singles 556 and all-events, 1791.

Seeded Players Advance Easily In Texas Tennis

HOUSTON, Texas., April 3 (AP)—Seeded stars in the annual River Oaks Country Club invitation tennis tournament won their first round matches yesterday with ease.

Making his first start in tournament competition in several weeks, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, seeded No. 1, disposed of Israel Elkowitz of Victoria, young left-hander, 6—0, 6—0.

Lester R. Stoefen, fresh from triumphs in the national indoor meet and the Biltmore invitation at Atlanta, defeated Louis Letzerich of Houston, 6—2, 6—1. Stoefen was seeded second.

J. Gilbert Hall of New York advanced into the second round through the default of A. Biedenharn of San Antonio. Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., diminutive Atlantan, drew a bye in the first round.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago overwhelmed C. I. McLean of Houston, 6—0, 6—2, while Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, advanced with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over James Langham of San Antonio.

Karl F. Kamrath of Austin was given a hard battle in the second set of his match with Fred Alter of San Antonio, but won it at 7—5 after taking the first set, 6—0.

Frank Patrick Will Have New N. H. L. Job

MONTREAL, April 3 (AP)—Frank Patrick will be with the National Hockey League next season but not as managing director and vice-president, he said today before leaving to see the Stanley Cup series between Detroit and Chicago.

"I will be back next season but not as an official of the National Hockey League," said the retiring managing director. "I have offers from two major league clubs and will within the next few weeks accept one or the other."

It is understood both Boston and Chicago have been bidding for the services of Patrick, brother of Lester Patrick, manager of New York Rangers. At the close of the Stanley Cup series Frank will return to Vancouver for the summer months, returning East next fall.

He came to Montreal last September, and was installed as managing director of the N. H. L., with complete charge of league referees and discipline.

N. Y. U. Football Players Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Forty-one candidates for next year's New York University football team reported for Spring practice yesterday. It was the first time that Head Coach Marvin A Stevens and his new staff had met the players and Coach Stevens expressed himself as quite well pleased with the material out. Nineteen of the players reporting were on the 1933 squad, but only five of them were regulars.

Boston Girl to Compete Again

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Dorothy Lyford of Boston, holder of the world standing broad jump record of 9ft. ½in., will return to competition in the women's national track and field championship meet in Brooklyn April 14 after an absence since early last summer because of a knee injury. Miss Lyford won the indoor jump last year with a leap of 8ft. 6¾in.

Island Creek Coal Co. Net

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Net income of Island Creek Coal Company in 1933 was $1,097,680 compared with $934,650 in 1932.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON

THE THISTL

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN with our Canned Food Specialties for homes, grocers, bakers and restaurants; buy outright, sell at profit. THE FAMILY KITCHEN, Inc. 780 Folsom Street, San Francisco, Calif.

COURIERS

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE TOURISM—Young, educated Englishman, for many years with leading travel agencies, would plan tours and drive parties through Europe in own car or client's car; languages and experience; American references. H. E. M. PERCIVAL, 7 St. James's Street, London.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C. booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commission selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-65, Watertown, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 379, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF—Present with large eastern hotel; extended experience, European trained, examiner, supervisor; highest references, leading hotels America, Europe, wishes change of position; resort hotel, club, institution. D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, overlooking Fenway—2 and 3-room suites; reasonable rent; Christian Scientists preferred. 204 Hemenway St.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—5-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; near lake and park; 12 miles from Boston. Phone Crystal 1502-M.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by elderly woman, May 1st, 2 unfurnished rooms, kitchenette and bath, in private home, Newton Centre or Chestnut Hill. C-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

MINERVA IMPERIAL late model 6000, perfect, cost $15,000, necessarily selling $1500 quick buyer. 851 West-End Ave. (1-R) N.Y.C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

5 COTTAGES on Lake Nipissing, 7 on Georgian Bay, to rent; shore lots for sale. R. B. Evans, 49 Spencer Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.

IDA GORDON
239 W. 12nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH For Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U.S. Lic. S.SANDLER & Co., 145 Tremont St., Boston

Einstein Delays Vacation in Europe

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein's eagerness to become an American citizen has led him to postpone a vacation trip to France and Belgium, friends hinted yesterday.

Dr. Einstein was to have sailed tomorrow, but he decided to remain a week or so longer. Friends believed he wanted to await action on a bill introduced into Congress by Representative Edward A. Kenney of New Jersey.

The bill asks that Dr. Einstein be "unconditionally admitted to the character and privileges" of citizenship, an honor never before accorded by Congress to an alien. The Hitler Government has deprived Dr. Einstein of German citizenship. Dr. Einstein, who plays the violin as a hobby, was formally inducted into the fraternity of musicians at Carnegie Hall last night. At a unique concert he was given a scroll of honor, signed by hundreds of leading American musicians.

Lakewood, Ohio, Wins Fire Prevention Prize

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Lakewood, Ohio, today was declared the grand award winner in the fire waste prevention contest conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Other winners, according to population, were: Cities of more than 500,000, Philadelphia; 250,000 to 500,000, Providence, R. I.; 100,000 to 250,000, Hartford, Conn.; 20,000 to 50,000, Owensboro, Ky.; and under 20,000, Palo Alto, Calif.

Lakewood won first honors for cities from 50,000 to 100,000, and then went on to win the grand award.

Liquor Blamed for Riots Of Pennsylvania Miners

UNIONTOWN, Penna., April 3 (AP)—Miners in southwestern Pennsylvania's dominion of coal and coke marched back to the pits today after an uproarious celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the eight-hour day which was marred by turmoil.

Rioting occurred in the streets last night. Police said many of the men had been drinking. Police finally restored order. They blamed the violence on ill-feeling between rival union groups and on the drinking. Five shots were fired near the platform where Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Governor Pinchot, was praising the union movement and congratulating the men on their most recent victory—the temporary agreement for a seven-hour $5 day. Two were injured.

Four Chicago Dairies Cut Milk to 6 Cents

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—Milk was being offered for sale in Chicago today as low as 6 cents a quart.

Four cut-rate dairies formed an association with more than 300 cash-and-carry stores to undersell the larger companies, which were delivering milk at the doorstep for 8 cents a quart. The four independents purchased their milk from farmers not affiliated with the Pure Milk Association.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, experienced: gowns, coats, remodeling, ensemble; home-out; reasonable; references. MRS. MacFARLAND, 1428 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. Audubon 3-2199.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 380 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 421 Riverside Drive. University 4-5343. New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

TORONTO, ONT.—Home for sale or rent; 7 rooms; nice residential part of city, centrally located. HYland 8606.

FURNITURE

DISCOUNTS up to 50% on NEW SIMMONS (overstock) Mattresses, coil and box springs, studio beds, French and colonial beds, all sizes; also the finest collection of FURNITURE from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks at very low prices. LLOYD'S Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FUR STORAGE

DRY Cold Storage Protects and Invigorates Your Furs. We call and deliver. LIBerty 1047. JONES, PETERSON CO., 167 Tremont Street, Boston.

FURRIERS

FURS Stored in Our Cold Vaults Are Insured and Protected. Call LIBerty 2724. Expert Repairing. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID - WAITRESS (white); references required; 3 in family; housman employed to assist with dishes and all heavy work. Apply by telephone, Rye 75, at 6:30 evenings, Monday to Thursday inclusive, or write to MRS. WM. FELTON BARRETT, Milton Rd., Rye, New York.

HOMES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT

—Perhaps buy—small house on farm within 100 miles New York City or Boston; trees, good drainage; not on highway; only answers giving fullest particulars can be considered. Write Box X-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—A few pieces of household furniture; very reasonable. Telephone Commonwealth 5168 (Boston).

MOVING AND STORAGE

A FULL load or part load wanted from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, vicinity, for last of this week. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, W. 42nd St., Monday, Wednesday, Friday, from 2 o'clock; available May 1. Write Box R-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk 76

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU. 2053 45th Street, Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

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Real Estate and Insurance
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Reduced rentals. Free auto service.
Beautiful homes. Attractive prices.
Far below replacement values.
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1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
25 years in Flatbush

NEEDHAM SINGLE; 5 rooms and bath, fireplace, hot-water heat; near trains and store; price $4400. Phone Bank, Needham 0111 (Mass.).

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BOSTON—Nice large room opposite The Mother Church; English visitors welcome. MRS. F. WAKELIN, 194 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Ken. 0984.

N. Y. C.—104 East 31st (Apt. 4).—Desirable, quiet, outside, single. Comforts; refinements; convenient location. Reasonable. Mornings. Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 109th St., Apt. 7-B—Attractive, quiet, running water, elevator; convenient transportation. Academy 2-4385. GARRETT.

NEW YORK CITY 215 W. 101st St. (Broadway)—Bright, single room with running water, private family; reasonable. (Apt. 7-C).

N. Y. C., 310 West 95th (Near Riverside Drive)—Well furnished, sunny, clean, quiet, elevator, telephone. Riverside 9-2632, Apt. 64.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG woman, wanting sports activities, desires room with or without board in country or suburbs, convenient to Wall St. CHAFFEE, 209 West 82nd, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

PRINTING SALESMAN whose clientele provides exceptionally good yearly earnings can acquire an interest in a printing establishment doing the better class of work; no financial investment required; salary or commission; our staff knows of this advertisement. Write Box B-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LINGERIE—New spring styles; reasonable prices; excellent earnings for women; commission, bonus, credit extended. MONBET, 55 West 42nd, New York City.

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Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel 755 PRINCETON, N. J

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

IN CONNECTICUT—American, married man, wants work as caretaker or driving car for private party; elderly people preferred. Box X-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT cook - houseworker (colored) wishes position full-part time; no Sundays. Write PERRY, 666 St. Nicholas Ave. (Apt. 65), New York City.

PART TIME—Exp. young girl wishes position as stenographer, cashier, receptionist; near Boston. C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED German woman wishes position, companion, general housekeeper. Write Box P-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

BUSINESS woman, 2 children 9 and 12, desires rooms, board, private home. MRS. E. COLLINS, 2111 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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(Continued)

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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind Service that brings you back again and again.
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394 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
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New Spring Suits and Topcoats now on display at old prices.

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beautiful soft wave with ringlet ends, complete with shampoo and finger wave.. $2.00
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Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

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East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole way; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge fires, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth.

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Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyleid Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, Pinecourt Hotel, Spourwood Road, Southbourne—Every comfort in delightful surroundings on east cliff; individual attention; garage; moderate terms. JAMES & CROOT, Southbourne 232.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Road—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, pavilion; bedrooms hot and cold water; garage; from 3 guineas. Phone 840.

BOURNEMOUTH STAFFIELD HOUSE, Westcliff Rd., near sea—South aspect, bedroom gas fires. Proprietors MR. and MRS. TURVEY.

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SURREY ROAD BRUNDON
PHONE 6238
Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

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BRIGHTON. Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns., hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 564611.

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CROMER
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DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON (Near Torquay)—Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 62101.

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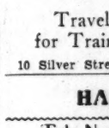
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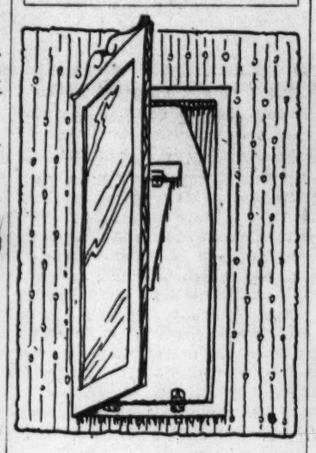
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Ironing-Board Cabinet

IN SMALL living quarters, there always seems to be a question of where to keep the ironing board when it is not in use. What could be more sensible than to fold it into place in a shallow cupboard like this, which becomes, very conveniently, a large wall mirror when the door is closed? An orchid to E. S. Shingle of Cheyenne, Wyo., and U. S. Patent No. 1949845 for his solution of this—dare we say pressing?—problem.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

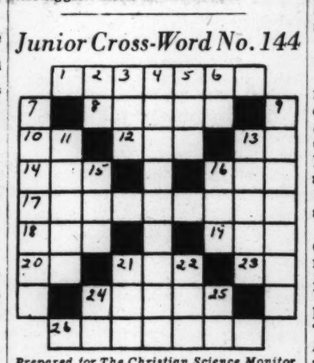
'Once, Yea Twice'

THE Old Testament contains many examples of a peculiar idiom in which one number is mentioned and followed by the next higher numeral, to express the ideas of emphasis, completion, or aggravation, as the case may be. For example, in Psalm 62:11 we read: "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God"; the inference being that the original word was sufficient, but was made doubly sure by repetition. Indeed, it is practically equivalent to "God hath spoken repeatedly."

So, too, Elihu notes that "God speaketh once, yea twice," yet in spite of this emphatic announcement, "man perceiveth it not" (Job 33:14).

The book of Amos provides various examples of a similar usage, as in Amos 1:3: "For three transgressions of Damascus, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof." Three transgressions would be enough, the mention of four stresses the aggravation of the crime.

Junior Cross-Word No. 144



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1.—A traction engine.
8.—Regions.
10.—Block Island is off coast of this state (abbr.).
12.—High mountain.
13.—Passageway connecting two large bodies of water (abbr.).
14.—Collection of sayings.
16.—Blackbird of the cuckoo family.
17.—Apparatus for hatching eggs.
18.—Pass below the horizon.
19.—To blunder.
20—Suffix forming nouns.
21.—Public proclamation.
23.—Prefix meaning "good."
24.—Gold is one.
26.—Creeping plant.

Down

2.—Sun god.
3.—Constellation.
4.—Keep, as a holiday.
5.—Spigot.
6.—A ridge of drift.
7.—Lauds.
9.—Part of a saddle, to support a rider's foot.
11.—Internal.
13.—To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse, vibratory noise.
15.—Simulate.
16.—Devoured.
21.—Insect.
22.—Pile.
24.—Courtesy title for men (abbr.).
25.—French article.
(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Indianapolis Star: Nobody ever gets dizzy while doing a good turn.

Tampa Tribune: Russia and Cuba have been recognized—and the Republican Party is beginning to be hopeful.

Punch: Once in a while you hear a popular song that really is good. But most of them are just fair to maudlin.

Snapshots From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Memberships in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Are Awarded Today for the Following Pictures: (Upper Row, Left to Right)—Mrs. Margaret Weeks, Munith, Mich.; Gerry Shephard, Del Monte, Calif.; Mrs. F. C. Whitney, Middleboro, Mass.; (Lower Row, Left to Right)—Mrs. C. E. Meader, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Lola E. Durst, Columbia, Mo.; Mrs. Meader, Again.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—X

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT only were nickname surnames taken from all conceivable sources, but they were adopted by all continental countries; and many of the most eccentric and outrageous names assumed in England have their equivalent in the French, German, and Italian directories. Some nicknames are from animals and birds. Thus in English we have the names *Eagle, Bull, Bullock* and *Veal,* while the French have the counterparts of these in *Laigle, Leboeuf, Bouvet,* and *Levaux.* Names of the same class in German are *Adler* (Eagle), *Strauss* (Ostrich), *Fuchs* (Fox), *Taube* (Dove).

Of names descriptive of physical features there are a host in old records. Thus we find Robert *Goldeneye,* which is now shortened to *Goldney* and *Goldie.* Others that have undergone the same process are *Brownie* (Browneye), *Smalley* (Smalleye), *Hawkey* (Hawkeye), and *Blackie* (Blackeye).

A number of these names are uncomplimentary, as *Lambshead* (Agnes Lambesheved, Hund. Rolls), *Leithead* (little-head), *Ramshead, Weatherhead* (Sheep's head). In a large proportion of these names "head" is shortened to "ett," as in *Brownett, Bullett, Duckett, Hogsett,* and *Doggett.*

More complimentary are *Goodbody, Truebody,* and *Lightbody.* Here *Light* is from Middle English *Lyte,* meaning "little." This word, now obsolete, has given us the name of the author of the well-known hymn, "Abide With Me."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

288

Having studied grammar
I would think you should
know said the teacher a
simple sentence is where
a sentence only has one
subject and one predi-
cate by which the sen-
tence is comprised

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THERE is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.—R. L. STEVENSON.

The Children's Corner

The Giant's Jewels—A Star Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Northern Hemisphere there are in the sky 15 stars that are so very bright that they are called stars of the first magnitude, or brightness. Little Gertrude, who had become interested in the stars last summer, had learned the names of seven of these—Arcturus, Antares, Altair, and Aldebaran, which she called the "A stars," as well as Vega, Deneb and Capella. Only two of these seven stars, however, were in the sky now—Capella with the three little kids, and Aldebaran, the eye of the Bull.

Capella was still so high up that Gertrude must go outdoors to see it. But ruddy Aldebaran, although quite high, could be seen by leaning out of the window a bit, and that was a great satisfaction to Gertrude, who liked to look from her southwest window when she went to bed, and see some bright star whose name she knew. "They seem so much more interesting if I know their names," she said.

During late winter it was quite exciting to look from her window, for, instead of seeing only tiny stars, as she had done for so long a time now, it seemed as though the sky was ablaze with the most brilliant stars, coming nearer every night, and brighter, it seemed to her, than any whose names she knew, and she wanted to get acquainted with them all at once.

"It is a glorious sight, indeed," said mother. "You shall learn the names of two at once—the two brightest jewels of the Giant."

"The Giant!" said Gertrude, jumping up and down, "where is it?"

"Look in front of you," said mother, "and you'll see a mighty figure, outlined by four bright stars, with three stars across the middle, shaped something like an hourglass, or an empty spool of thread, only gigantic in size. The figure seems to be striding along toward the west. That's Orion (Ō-rī'-on) the giant hunter."

"I see it!" cried Gertrude. "Isn't it big and bright!"

"Orion is the very brightest constellation in the sky," answered mother, "and he has many jewels. Two of them are stars of the first magnitude. The one, which is red, he wears on his right shoulder (at our left, because he is facing us), and the other, a blazing white star, he carries on his left foot (at our right). Do you see them?"

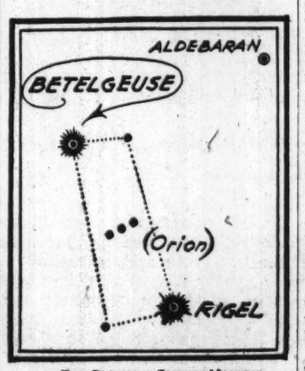
"Yes," said Gertrude, "they are the brightest of his jewels, aren't they? What are their names, please?"

"The shoulder jewel is called Betelgeuse (Bēt'-ēl-gurze), and the one upon the foot is called Rigel (Rē'-jhel). See how proudly he wears them!"

"They're grand!" exclaimed Gertrude, "and I shall always be able to find them because of the Giant's belt. I think that is so pretty."

"Job, in the Bible, calls those belt stars, 'the bands of Orion'" said mother. "That's going to be a very satisfactory constellation for you, because, now, it is low down and almost in front of your window. Remember that Betelgeuse is the shoulder jewel, and Rigel the foot."

"They're wonderful!" said Gertrude, "but I think I love the the belt stars best. They are so pretty and bright, even if they're not of the first magnitude."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Orion's Brightest Jewels

Camera Club Comment

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

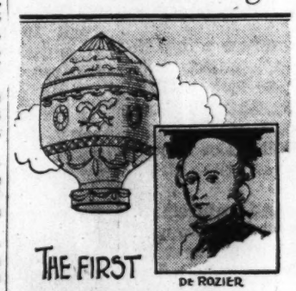
"LITTLE MISS FIX IT" is perhaps the outstanding picture in this group. Because the child is so intent on what she is doing, there is a complete lack of camera consciousness. There would be some improvement if the highlight at the right of the head were not so prominent. Cover it with the finger or a card, and note how much more the figure holds the interest.

"Quiet Power" is a record picture which tells a story—or presents a lesson—so completely that no words are necessary for description. A collection of pictures of this type would be interesting.

"Harp of the Forest" is a record; but the eye is drawn from the harp or lyre to the light trunks of the trees at the right. This latter group of trees forms a good picture in itself; and if the left half of the picture is covered, a well-composed picture remains in the right half. This is an example of more than one picture in a composition, something to be avoided as far as possible.

It is fully understood that in making these pictures, using small finders to compose the image, the amateur finds difficulty in keeping to the rules of composition. The suggestions are given so that as the amateur progresses and becomes proficient in the use of the camera he will have some idea as to what makes the best picture.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faithful Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Constable, N. Y.

SHE was only a mongrel—part shepherd, part collie—such as all farmers in this section own; but she was the mother of five lovely puppies.

Her master was kind to her when he was sober, but under the influence of drink he became very cruel. In divers ways the farmer's wife shielded the dog and her puppies when the master had been drinking, and saved them from many a kick and knock. But one day the good wife passed on.

The next morning not a puppy was to be found on the farm.

During the night the mother dog had carried them one by one to different homes in the community and the town adjoining. In each instance it was a home where no other dog was, as though she sensed a puppy would be welcome there.

Anyone acquainted with this type of dog knows that a weaned puppy is much larger than a woodchuck and is heavy to carry. Yet, it was estimated that the mother dog traveled twenty miles that night. Her mother love did not consider that too great a task that her young might not suffer.

But she, faithful dog, went back to her master.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Fact Finder

A YOUNG man who enjoyed research work lived near a large library; and one day asked the librarian if he might leave a few of his cards with her. She had told him that library workers were often asked for information for which they had not time to search. Many people were glad to get certain required information neatly typed and brought to their homes.

Mrs. Maud O. W.

Household Science

A GIRL who is a graduate in household science from a university, seemed to be able to find no place for her services. However, she turned her training to account by helping local women with their teas. She would make the sandwiches and cakes, help the hostess with the decorations, and assist in the serving. For one afternoon's work she would receive $5. She also takes orders for sandwiches and cakes for use at parties.

Miss Helen H.

In Lighter Vein

Postscript

The contradictions of life are many. An observant man remarked recently that he was prowling about a certain city square when he came upon a drinking fountain which bore two conflicting inscriptions. One, the original inscription on the fountain, was from the Bible: "And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

Above this hung a placard, "Please do not waste the water."—*Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror.*

Today's Limerick

There was a young lady of Cheddar
Whose complexion grew reddar and reddar,
And the cause, if you please,
Was the strong Cheddar cheese
Upon which her relations had feddar!

Out of Place

And now the milliners announce that this spring the girls will wear the "halo" hat. All right, they can wear a halo if they want to, but a halo over lipstick and red paint is going to look mighty funny until we get used to it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

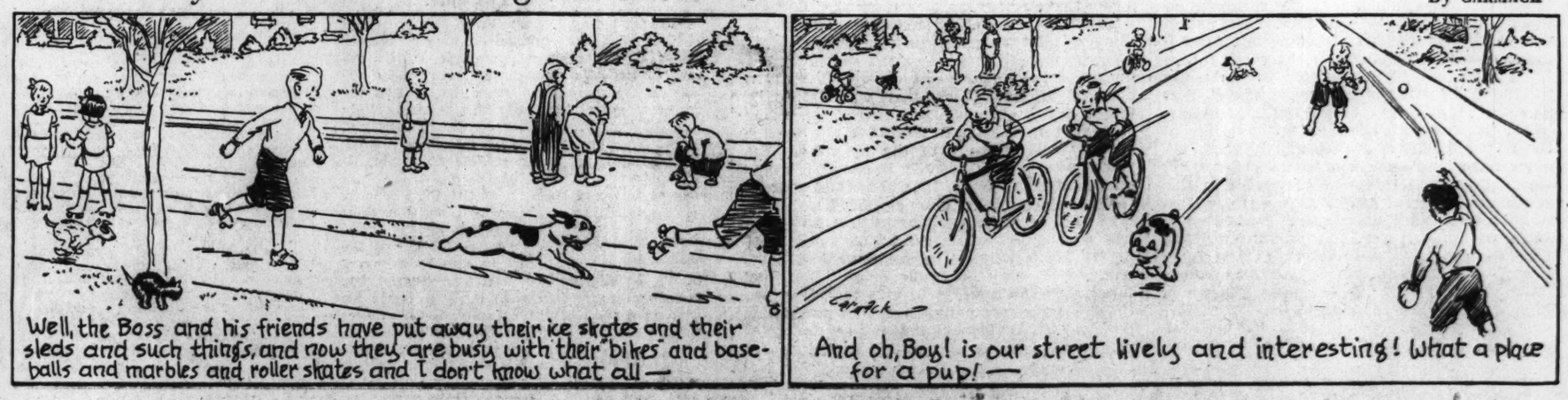
Physics Note

"What is a molecule?" asked the teacher.

"A molecule," said John, "is something so small that it can't be seen, even through a microbe."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—The Spring Get-Together

By CARMACK


Well, the Boss and his friends have put away their ice skates and their sleds and such things, and now they are busy with their bikes and baseballs and marbles and roller skates and I don't know what all—
And oh, Boy! is our street lively and interesting! What a place for a pup!—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Man or Merely Superman

FROM the land of the "fountain of youth" comes a prediction as fantastic as the hope of Ponce de Leon. Prof. Marston T. Borget of Columbia University, speaking at St. Petersburg, Fla., before the American Chemical Society the other day, said organic chemistry promised a short cut in the evolution of the "superman."

This may seem heartening news to some. It is even conceivable that in time the chemical process might achieve the possibilities foreshadowed by Aldous Huxley in "Brave New World." In that book, men are not only manufactured in the test tube but are designed and conditioned to assume—antlike—specific rôles of endeavor. A man made to be a laborer would, in this questionable Utopia, be an excellent laborer and would never want to be anything else. A man made to be a statesman would be a statesman, evidently with no worries arising from the ambitions of the people to improve their standard of living.

Meanwhile, however, Dr. Borget's promise points to the development of a sort of rugged-individualist superman. This Nietzschean overman evidently would be a product of chemical reaction—or, in a word, drugging. How he would differ from certain types of the drug addict which even now attract attention by their seeming superalertness, boldness and so forth, we can only conjecture. Despite the interesting observation that even spiritual qualities might be stimulated by chemicals, we have good reason to doubt that the synthetic superman would be any improvement over the man that was an integral part of the creation God saw . . . "and behold it was very good."

But it is not surprising that the dream of a superman rises again. Conditions in the world today have impressed men with their own apparent incompetence. Blessed with abundance, they find themselves so cursed with selfishness that they cannot avail themselves of that which is all about them. Exalted by opportunity, they are humiliated by a sense of helplessness. Dr. Borget's expressed hope for a superman already had been voiced by whole peoples—hence the dictatorships in Europe, and President Roosevelt's "unprecedented powers."

It is chiefly the suggestion that the superman is the "way out" that makes his possibility attractive. Men still are prone to seek out many inventions, forgetful of the fact that God has made man in His image and likeness, which needs no improvement in the laboratory. It is not experiments toward a superman that the world needs but an increasing recognition of the fact that God—not chemicals—created man. It needs to recognize that man has no opportunity more profitable, no mission higher, than to prove his divine source and to live in the love and wisdom which such recognition brings. One might well inquire if the "synthetic superman" would exceed in mental or spiritual stature the man Jesus.

It is characteristic of the human mind to fall prey to idolatry, to set up a golden calf of its own discoveries, and then look to this graven image to accomplish something beyond the power of the human mind. It may be well for us—thinking on the possibilities of supermen—to recall the records of the clay's attempts to speak to the potter.

Perhaps chemistry could produce a superman. Still, would it not be better to hitch the wagon of our aspirations to a higher star; to take as our model not a man-made superman, but a God-made man?

The Land of Sheba

WHEN two French airmen reported, on reaching Paris, that they had found the "City of the Queen of Sheba" in Arabia, they gave the world a wonderful tale—and photographs to prove it. That ancient metropolis in the desert has kept its secret for more than 2000 years. Flying up from French Somaliland along the western edge of the Great Arabian Desert, the aviators had as guide only a Bedouin interpreter who hoped that their expedition would fail, and who had only the vaguest notion where the city they were seeking lay. After a flight of 900 miles, however, they saw below them some twenty-five marble towers rising to 100 feet or more, inside a girdling wall that would inclose a city of 200,000 inhabitants. Thus, with apparent ease, they made one of the most startling of archæological discoveries.

We have long known, of course, that there was a great concentration of wealth in this southwest corner of Arabia during the millennium before the Christian era, for here was the center of the trade in frankincense and here the commerce between Egypt and India paid its tolls. Beyond this we know little. Some have surmised that the legendary "Queen of Sheba" may have come from here, but more cautious scholars point out that her name is not even to be found on the lists of Sabean monarchs preserved to us by stone inscriptions. This discovery is made in one of the most mysterious and romantic parts of the world.

The two explorers relate that when their plane appeared above the ancient towers they were fired upon by the Bedouin inhabitants, so that they did not think it wise to attempt a landing. We cannot help wondering whether it would not be as well for the western world to accept and respect the evident reluctance of the natives to be "discovered." For one thing, the blessings that have been brought by what we call civilization into the wilder parts of the world have sometimes looked, in retrospect, a little questionable. For another, it may be seriously asked whether we now need another ancient culture to probe into—considering how much is still unsettled with regard to the Mayan and the Minoan—so much as we do a new territory for the imagination to wander through at will, unhindered by exact knowledge. The arts of the past have owed much to *terra incognita*, and there is little of it left.

Invitation to the Crooks

AGAINST the foil of the proposed state lottery, the measure to legalize betting on horse racing has its merits. But by itself it is a thoroughly stupid piece of legislation. Consequently its supporters are doing their best to set it against the lottery as the lesser of two evils.

One member of the Ways and Means Committee, who is known to be a zealous advocate of the racing bill, voted favorably on the lottery. It is unlikely that this particular legislator really wants the lottery enacted into law. But it *is* likely that he sees it as valuable to throw the betting bill into more attractive relief.

Each bill must be considered on its merits. And if the lottery is bad—and it is universally condemned by responsible citizens—then the horse-racing bill is bad. Both bills would legalize something with a common denominator. Their essence is the same—the effort on the part of the gamblers to get something for nothing and the determination on the part of the promoters to profit by the misfortunes of those who get nothing.

The horse-racing bill, the lesser of two evils, might conjure into existence certain abuses that would not apply to the lottery measure. At least the State could guarantee that the lottery could be run with reasonable honesty within its crooked orbit.

But it is axiomatic that horse races are generally "fixed." Paul Gallico, writing some months ago in the Saturday Evening Post, pointed out that there are more than six sources at which a race can be so "fixed"—the stable help, track officials, owner, trainer, jockey and horse. He further estimated that there are thirty accidents that could happen to the jockey and fifty to the horse to "gull" the patrons.

But, most significant of all, Gallico described the rapid degeneration of horse racing because of the tendency of racketeers-out-of-a-racket to concentrate all their resourcefulness upon making a big-time racket of horse racing.

Consequently the Commonwealth might well legislate a great deal of grief inside its borders. It might ignorantly provide the underworld with a new and lucrative racket. It might open its gates to a motley mass of shysters, petty criminals and big racketeers. And this legislation would sanction the whole procedure with the state seal, which would in substance say "Bless you, my crooks, go to it."

The stupidity of such legislation would leap all bounds were it enacted at this time. The State is trying desperately to weed out criminality, yet this bill would fertilize the very soil that produces lawlessness.

Reforming the Air Mail

THE decision to advertise for bids for temporary contracts to carry the United States air mail represents another none-too-satisfactory chapter in the Administration's controversy with the commercial aviation operators. In effect the calling for bids by April 19 under the specifications published amounts to an effort to force the major air-transport companies to reorganize, kick out certain officials and don sackcloth and ashes for alleged misdeeds that are still in controversy. And this would be done even before the pending legislation for a new system of air-mail contracts can become law.

Two justifications or more can be pleaded for this course. First, there is urgent need that the air-mail carrying shall be improved. As soon as possible a stop should be put to the crashing of army pilots and to the public's tendency to cease using the air mail. Second, there is the great desirability of purging the publicly subsidized commercial aviation industry of the favoritism, collusion and extravagance which have been strongly indicated by investigating committee disclosures.

These evils have been *indicated;* it can hardly be said they have been *proved.* Therein lies the most cogent objection to the Post Office Department's course in the matter. Whether participation in the alleged route-fixing meetings of 1930 is enough to make past or future contracts illegal has not been passed on by any court and is probably not very clear to the public thought.

There may be other reasons why certain company officials are utterly unworthy to receive the benefit of government contracts, but for the department to set up without trial a blacklist of some thirty men who are to be forced out of executive jobs leaves the public somewhat in the dark. To "drive the rascals out" by full exposure of the facts with the defendants having their day in court is in better American tradition than merely to squeeze them out by administrative action.

In this instance the administrative action has some drawbacks arising from matters of detail. For example, the ruling out of companies that have the same officers they had four years ago appears to give an advantage to one large company that has undergone change of management not as any matter of reform but merely out of the vicissitudes of finance. Furthermore, if the holders of the former annulled contracts do not bid, there are few, if any, organizations equipped to make offers for so large and responsible a job as flying the mail. It has been suggested that speed requirements might be made low so as to give independents a chance, but this is to jettison the paramount objective of cultivating fast and dependable passenger service.

It is to be conceded that the Government has a difficult and delicate task in cleaning up the air-mail mess. May it succeed better in its future steps. For the primary interest of the country is in attaining an efficient system of commercial air transport.

Why Not Film Epics?

THE enthusiasm of Hollywood and Elstree for making films of historical subjects has received a sudden check from the successful libel suit instituted in an English court by a Russian princess against an American company which had made a picture concerned with certain events in the Bolshevik Revolution. So it has been suggested that either Elstree or Hollywood, or both, might do well to turn their manifold resources and abilities to making a gigantic film of the "Odyssey," which, if all else failed, could at least be released as the world's champion travelogue.

The story of Ulysses, his long wanderings after the fall of Troy, his adventures with giants, and sirens, and animals that change their shapes—all these things are the very stuff of which films are made. But the idea might be further extended into a general recommendation. The screen might find the world's epics as a whole a veritable gold mine (literally and figuratively) of material for cinema entertainment. The films have gone for much of their subject matter to novels and plays, and neither form of art has shown itself particularly suitable for this type of treatment. But in two respects the epic in general is strikingly fitted to be translated to the screen.

In the first place, the strength of the screen is its capacity for displaying wide and varied scenery. Puck could put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes—the film can do it in forty seconds, traveling from the slums of the Bowery to the hanging gardens of Babylon in the twinkling of an eye. More than any other kind of story, the epics would give scope for exploitation of this unique power to the full.

Then size, magnificence and grandeur are qualities which the screen finds itself peculiarly fitted to express. And these are par excellence the typical qualities of the epic. All the great epics belong to the comparatively distant past. The cinema would be performing a function of the highest cultural value if it were to do for today what the epic did for the generations of yore.

Reforming Parson

Book of the Day

IMAGINE a composite of Falstaff, Lewis Carroll, Swift, Chaucer's Franklin, Bernard Shaw and Parson Adams, and you will have a rough idea of Sydney Smith, rollicking Anglican cleric, social reformer, social lion, buffoon, editor, *bon vivant*, satirist, *enfant terrible* of church and state. He belonged to the age just before Victorianism closed down on England like a pea-soup fog, the age of country squires, rotten boroughs, free manners and free morals, Corn Laws, Queen Caroline and a flood of superb Romantic poetry which meant less than nothing to Sydney Smith. He was engaged at the time in founding the Edinburgh Review, or throwing the servants in Lady Holland's house into such fits of laughter that they rushed from the room choking, or fighting recklessly for Catholic Emancipation or the Reform Bill, or preaching in St. Paul's, or rocking London society with helpless laughter.

Gayety and Good Humor

Nearly every page of Mr. Hesketh Pearson's excellent biography ("THE SMITH OF SMITHS." New York: Harper. $3) reflects the ebullient gayety and good humor of the reforming parson. The anecdotes are plentiful and delicious. When asked what his family crest was, he replied: "The Smiths have always sealed their letters with their thumbs." His idea of heaven was, he declared, eating *pâtés de foie gras* to the sound of trumpets. Puseyism he described as "inflexion and genuflexion, posture and imposture, bowing to the east and curtseying to the west." Macaulay was improving, he announced, for he had observed in him of late "brilliant flashes of silence." He proposed to go to a fancy-dress ball as a Dissenter. To a little girl he wrote:

> Lucy, Lucy, my dear child, don't tear your frock; tearing frocks is not of itself a proof of genius. . . . And Lucy, dear child, mind your arithmetic. You know, in the first sum of yours I ever saw, there was a mistake. You carried two (as a cab is licensed to do), and you ought, dear Lucy, to have carried but one. Is this a trifle? What would life be without arithmetic but a scene of horrors? You are going to Boulogne, the city of debts, peopled by men who never understood arithmetic; . . . therefore I now give you my parting advice. Don't marry anybody who has not a tolerable understanding and a thousand a year, and God bless you, dear child.

Typical of England

In his own way, Sydney Smith was as typical of England as Dr. Johnson or Squire Western. Frank, hearty, generous, unsubtle, totally devoid of æsthetic appreciation, hopelessly obtuse where more than good nature was required to get at the truth of a matter, solidly immovable where he knew he was in the right, he might stand as the archetype of the English liberal nourished on roast beef and humanitarian ideals. To him the Church of England was essentially a branch of the Civil Service, yet he failed to attain a high position in it because he would not compromise his social ideals by kotowing to either the Whigs or the Tories. England has no cause to be ashamed of her Sydney Smiths, and Mr. Pearson has done well to recapture so gusty a figure for this generation in a biography which arouses serious thought as well as easy laughter.

ROBERT PEEL

Can Europe Turn Its Truce Into Peace?

Diary of An Onlooker in France

(Temporarily Looking on from America)

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

NO DOUBT remains of the abandonment of many of the efforts that have been made since 1919 to consolidate peace in Europe. But that does not mean that war will necessarily come. Indeed, I believe that it is all to the good that we should have given up a great many fictitious methods which obviously were leading nowhere, which were misleading and mischievous. To pretend was to make matters worse. That long duet—or duel—of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann, for example, which was held to make for Franco-German reconciliation, quite clearly could only exasperate Germany, and pave the way for Hitler. For on one side there was wheedling and cajoling which, if unproductive, would sooner or later be recognized as humiliating, and on the other side a clever substitution of friendly speeches for friendly concessions. The protracted negotiations reposed on a fiction. I said so at the time—against the whole current of newspaper interpretation—and I was right.

These tactics drove the German people almost to despair. Their statesmen were begging, cap in hand, without result. Hence the realization of the need for more peremptory demands. Hence Hitler.

On the question of disarmament France has never really changed its views. It was M. Paul-Boncour who long ago invented the thesis of the "potentiel de guerre"—the possibilities of war-making which lie in industrial proficiency, character of the country, climatic conditions, transportation facilities, and so forth: a thesis which was dubbed the "hogs-fogs-and-bogs" calculation of probabilities. It meant that before we could begin to disarm we must find out whether a nation was rich or poor in pigs on which the army could live, whether it had mists and moors and mire which would help or hinder military operations, and I know not what besides. In other words, we were to go on discussing interminably the whole circumstances, imponderables and all, which might influence war, and disarmament was to be postponed to the Greek calends. Left or Right, the French Ministers have never consented to disarmament.

* * *

And with the breakdown of the disarmament proceedings—about which I shall shed no tears, because they have been unreal—France finds itself precisely in the position it would have been in had the conference never been called. Audiences to which I have spoken have laughed heartily when I have affirmed that if you want to disarm, you disarm; and if you don't want to disarm, you convoke a disarmament conference. That is not merely an epigram: it is the plain truth. All the debates have been for the purpose of putting off disarmament.

Yet it is beginning to be seen, in France itself, that Hitler, no more than Stresemann, means war—at any rate not at an early date. I have always had a liking for clear situations, believing that we have suffered chiefly from the ambiguity of the so-called pacific diplomacy of the post-war years. The equivocal behavior of those who have traded, politically, on the idea of peace, has been a stumblingblock. One statesman was popular in France merely because he declared: "While I am here there will be no war." It was easy to say. If it proved to be correct, then he identified himself with a situation of which he was not the author If it proved to be inaccurate, then he could claim that he had done his best. But the real point was overlooked, i. e.: What was he actually doing to make peace more certain?

Now Hitler in Germany has changed his tune. He stands for peace. He has concluded a pact which postulates a ten-year truce with Poland. and he has offered a similar pact to France. I am convinced of his sincerity. He has good reasons for shunning strife in Europe. In the first place he is well aware that Germany is not armed and cannot be armed for years to come. Moreover, the diplomatic alignments in Europe are altogether unfavorable to Germany. They will change, but for the moment Germany is, in a military sense, absolutely friendless and alone. Hitler is, to put it no higher, shrewd enough to refrain from picking a quarrel in which Germany would certainly be defeated.

Nevertheless France ponders the European problem. Should there, or should there not, be a preventive war? Just as we fought the last war to end war, should we fight another war to prevent war? This absurd proposition did commend itself to some Frenchmen. They argued that if Germany is now getting ready, it would be the part of wisdom to start while France is still strong and Germany weak and put Germany out of commission for several generations! What a catastrophic upheaval that would provoke! Perhaps Europe would be delivered over to Communism. Happily, such a silly move is not likely.

* * *

Yet the French are showing their resolve to be vigilant and prepared. They are showing it now without camouflage. Their policy has not really changed, but the meaningless trimmings have fallen away. The French want peace—armed to the teeth and pacific to the core—but they have been skeptical of the promises so freely lavished, and though they listened to M. Briand's speeches, they trusted he would keep France's powder dry. They are sheltered behind iron and concrete fortifications. They have a wonderful assortment of heavy artillery and tanks. They have "motorized" their army. They have—against handicaps—improved their air services. Generally they are getting ready, and they are more alive to the dangers than they have permitted themselves to be in recent years.

It is to be hoped that no wave of popular apprehension will precipitate events in a Europe which is terribly troubled by such struggles as that now taking place for the possession of Austria. Austria was long ago deprived—by the Allies—of its independence. It is now under the control of Italy, and I for one see no reason whatever why we should take sides with Italy rather than with Germany in this diplomatic battle to dominate a helpless country. The great hope of peace in Europe lies in the fact that there are—paradoxically—two dictators who realize that war would mean their undoing and the wreck of their work. They are more intent on the preservation of peace than more democratic communities which may be stirred to wrath and fear. Mussolini and Hitler are bound to play a wary, watchful, waiting game. They dare not plunge into adventure which might end disastrously for them.

France, in the meantime, looks on, occupied with domestic problems, but alive to the perils abroad. It does not want to move; its interests are static; but it is now determined to assure itself, as far as may be, of its military superiority, and to yield nothing to reduce its strength.

My own proposal for the appointment of a small body of expert diplomatists, who would work without publicity, and explore the possibilities of framing a new settlement which would be consented to by all parties, remains the only constructive and practical suggestion which would make the uneasy truce now tacitly engaged in Europe into a permanent peace. But will European statesmen avail themselves of the opportunity which they still have of doing something real, of going down to the roots, and of ceasing to indulge in verbal pretenses?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Phases of Chaco Situation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the Chaco situation seems to me one of the most sensible statements that has appeared on the Chaco. The hint which appears that the Chaco may represent some clashing imperialistic aims is interesting. It has been widely charged that American business is behind Bolivia. I have been unable to get any direct evidence bearing on this point. I wish that it could be cleared up.

I am inclined to think that the chief sinner is Argentina and that Argentina is deliberately egging Paraguay on in order to weaken Bolivia and to give Argentina the chance to extend her economic thrust further up the upper Paraguay River and beyond.

HUBERT C. HERRING, Executive Director,
Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, Inc.
New York.

Paraguay's Attitude

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article published in your issue of March 20 is unjust in its statements regarding my country. Paraguay is a nation of but 850,000 inhabitants, a nation which has suffered more than any other country of the world in a struggle it maintained from 1865 to 1870 against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. In this war all the men of Paraguay fell.

When the slaugher was over, Argentina tried to appropriate part of the Paraguayan territory called the "Chaco," but an arrangement was made to submit the question to arbitration, and the arbiter, who was President Hayes of the United States of America, rendered a verdict in the year 1878, declaring that Paraguay had a "just and legal claim to the territory."

In virtue of its historical claims, and in virtue of the arbitration verdict which recognized and sanctioned these claims—my people penetrated the "Chaco" as soon as they had recovered from the tragic struggle—carrying into it the benefits of civilization. Five railway lines, several tanning factories, about twenty towns and 500 ranches with over 1,500,000 head of cattle prove the effort Paraguay has made to settle that region.

Bolivia, in the year 1905, commenced an invasion of our territory, building in it some small forts. In order to prepare for war, it obtained about $65,000,000 through a loan placed in the United States. Now a war has been carried on for almost two years. Not only has Paraguay checked—exclusively with its own resources—this invasion that has been preparing for twenty years, but it defeated the invader.

Paraguay has on former occasions accepted in toto the method of arbitration for the settlement of disputes. This time, however, it does not wish to submit to arbitration the question of the territory adjacent to the River Paraguay.

My country has always been convinced that it owned the Chaco. It admitted only that Bolivia could raise a question as to where the Chaco finished and Bolivia began; that is to say, the whole matter is for us simply a question of litigation over boundaries. If Bolivia wishes to fix these boundary lines, Paraguay is willing to submit this question to a court of arbitration. But Paraguay does not admit that the ownership of a territory that never left its possession should be discussed, a territory in which Bolivia never exercised any sovereignty.

The sovereignty of Paraguay over the coastal region of the Paraguay River is a prerequisite of its present and future security. This consideration indicates the eminently political aspect of the question, which takes from it any feature that is open to arbitration, in view of the fact that arbitration can render verdicts only on situations that are open to judicial decision.

My country demands only that the question be posed in its true terms, for these terms affect its security—its very existence. We would be the first to deplore and condemn war. But should he who defends his own be condemned on that account? ENRIQUE BORDENAVE,
Washington, D. C. Minster of Paraguay.

Bolivia's Argument

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor published an editorial that exhibits some appreciations which the diplomatic representative of Bolivia in the United States deems necessary to correct. It is absolutely true what that editorial says regarding the attitude of Paraguay in the actual war as well as when it refers to the handicap that Bolivia has to confront in her disadvantageous struggle; but, unhappily, it is not so when it refers to the so-called war-minded direction of my country, whose desire for peace—it states—has changed on account of a better military situation.

I believe this error could be attributed to exaggerated or inaccurate information. Neither the Bolivian military situation has been recently improved, because her soldiers are solely falling back to shorten distances between the front and their bases of supplies, nor her diplomatic conduct has changed in the least, because it still maintains her invariable thesis which was presented at Washington, before the Neutral Commission (1932-1933); in South America, during peace negotiations under the auspices of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, and, in Geneva, before the Council of the League of Nations, stating that it is necessary to submit to arbitration the territorial dispute as the only way to end the war.

The failure of the attempts of the Commission of the League of Nations, sent down to both countries, should be regarded only as a result of Paraguay's rejection of the peace proposals, pretending to obtain only a truce of hostilities in order to remain indefinitely in possession of the disputed territory. Under the pretense of obtaining "security," the Paraguayan Government wants Bolivia to surrender the Chaco to her, in exchange for a mere promise that in the future an arbitral settlement would be concluded. As Bolivia remembers the bitter experience of three treaties with Paraguay, that the Congress of that country has failed to ratify, the Bolivian attitude is amply justified.

I agree that the war in the Chaco is "wasteful, inhuman and useless," as stated in the editorial; but I cannot accept that this is "the most senseless of wars among so-called civilized peoples and a blot on the reputations of the participants," because Bolivia is engaged in a defensive war protecting the territory that legally belongs to her and in which is at stake her very life as a sovereign and independent nation. With the Chaco she has been deprived of her natural outlets to an international river that would connect her with the outside world, being, as she is, the only landlocked nation in the continent. Those are the only reasons which could justify war if war could be justifiable. ENRIQUE FINOT,
Washington, D. C. Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia.